THE FARM JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE FARM · ORCHARD, GARDEN, POULTRY AN · HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

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Price, Five Cents *Practical Not Fancy Farming* Forty-first Year

1917	DECEMBER					1917
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
6th L. Quar.	14th N. Moon		21st F. Quar.	28th F. Moon		1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23 30	24 31	25	26	27	28	29

Fair Play

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are trustworthy. To prove our faith by works, we will make good to actual subscribers any loss sustained by trusting advertisers who prove to be deliberate swindlers. Just as we can not guarantee a pig's tail to curl in any particular direction, so we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts. This offer holds good one month after the transaction causing the complaint. In writing to advertisers always say, "I saw your advertisement in The Farm Journal."

Now to the Lord sing praises,
All you within this place,
And with true love and brotherhood,
Each other now embrace.
Old Christmas Carol.

A Merry Christmas to all Our Folks everywhere is the hearty wish of The Farm Journal.

Tim says that hammering cold irons is labor in vain.

As we go along let us scatter sunshine by the way; we owe the world that much.

When attempting to handle a goat it is important to know which end is the danger zone.

The patriotic farmer who can utilize available water-power and thus help conserve the Nation's fast-waning supply of gasoline, will help win the war just as surely as though he held down a section of trench somewhere in France.

If any of our readers receive specially interesting letters from boys at the front, we shall be glad to see them.

Through heating, or from attacks by the weevil, much grain is lost after it reaches the bin. With grain selling at the present high prices none of us can afford to let any spoil on our hands.

Stop, observe and read the Fair Play notice on this page. Take in its meaning and buy with confidence from Farm Journal advertisers.

A good many people have been under the impression that Uncle Sam intends to visit their cellars and take heavy toll from the fruit shelves and the meat barrel. Let us hasten to assure Our Folks that the benevolent old gentleman has no such intentions. In order that all may be fed, our allies as well, he urged all who had gardens to raise and can all they could, and so leave the market supplies, as far as possible, for those who did not have gardens of their own.

Last summer, Peter Tumbledown, in a brief spasm of ambition, resolved to replace the ramshackle old kitchen with a new one and put a cellar under it. He dug the cellar, but by that time his energy oozed away, and the excavation has since been tumbling in. One morning, recently, Peter saw a board tacked on the front fence, and upon it was scrawled by some wag, this notice: "A choice lot of post-holes for sale cheap." Peter now says that his kitchen will be built if it takes "the last shot in the locker."

"What have you done to your face, Santa Claus?—you don't look a bit like yourself!" Now turn to page 642 and read the best little Christmas story you've read in many years

Do you want some money? Then read "The Double-Walled Secret" which begins on page 651, and try to guess the ending. $500 in prizes. No work for you to do—just guess!

High Farming at Elmwood

By Jacob Biggle

I HAVE often regretted that dogs are not endowed with the gift of speech, for I am certain that they are greatly handicapped without it, though they manage to get along very well with an expressive tail, and a bark which is capable of uttering many shades of meaning—gifts which aid in making them the most satisfactory and interesting friends of man, next to man himself. I like no more entertaining diversion than to observe a dog intent upon whatever business he has in hand.

A near neighbor has two dogs, one a Scotch terrier and the other a beagle. They are always seen together, and they feed from the same dish without quarreling. The principal occupation of the beagle is trailing rabbits, while the habit of the terrier, as with all his kind, is rather to lie in wait and pounce upon his prey. I see a great deal of these dogs, since Harriet pets them, and they visit us daily. I have seen them engage in team work as intelligent as that practised by the football squad of our village high school. When the beagle strikes the fresh trail of a rabbit and gives evidence of the same by baying, the terrier takes his stand near a culvert to which he knows the disturbed rabbit will flee for refuge, and seizes it before it can make shelter. If I had seen this

occur but once, I should have regarded it as an accidental coordination; but after having witnessed the scheme repeated several times, I am forced to the conclusion that it is the result of deliberately planned team work.

We now have leisure for the observance of many things that escaped us in the busy season. We are surprised to find, now that the falling of the leaves has revealed them, how close to our dwelling the oriole and the hummingbird had their nests, and I now know where the rascally red squirrel stored the English walnuts he stripped from our trees, without leaving one for seed. Also the falling of the leaves from the underbrush in the wood reveals a bunch of Plymouth Rock feathers beside the dead embers of a fire, which furnishes pretty conclusive evidence that a tramp had dined at my expense.

The farmers hereabout forbid hunting on their premises, and as a result there are several coveys of partridges nearby. One morning as I passed through a bit of thicket, I flushed a flock quite unexpectedly. Desiring to protect the birds as far as possible, I retraced my steps to the barn, where I got some wheat screenings which I scattered in several spots that looked like roosting places, and awaited results. The following day when I cautiously approached the thicket, I was gratified to see the covey feeding at one of the places in which I had put grain. I have now kept up the feeding for several weeks, until the birds do not seem to mind my curiosity. I hope to keep them alive through the winter, if illegal hunters and foxes and owls do not get the best of me. To my mind, the partridge is the most attractive bird we have, and I would as soon think of shooting Harriet's pet bantam as to kill one of these beautiful birds. Long ago I lost the hunting instinct, and have come to agree with Emerson when he asks:

"Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?
Loved the wood-rose and left it on its stalk?
O, be my friend, and teach me to be thine!"

Referring to Harriet, I am reminded by that good woman's unwonted activity that the Christmas season is not far distant. If my memory is not at fault, I described Harriet's method of Christmas giving. Briefly to repeat it here, it consists in finding out the needs of less fortunate neighbors and supplying them as far as may be, and doing it in such a delicate manner that no offense be given. This requires great tact, for the poorer men and women are, the more likely they are to resent anything that savors of the patronizing spirit. This is especially true of the American born; but Harriet manages the business so well that the majority of those to whom she carries Christmas cheer are made to feel that they are conferring a favor instead of receiving one. Harriet's labors are greatly increased by the war, for in addition to her Red Cross work she is preparing Christmas packages for the neighborhood young men who are now in training camps.

Louisiana

By Ella Bentley Arthur

[Even down in Louisiana where the conditions of farming are so different from the North, The Farm Journal has 16,640 readers who make up in interest and affection for the Little Paper what they lack in numbers. The following beautiful tribute to her native state was written by a Louisianian. She comes from a long line of writers and is the talented wife of the state ornithologist.]

If molten sunlight were my ink,
And if my pen, a star,
'Twere in my power then, I think,
To write you as you are;
To mirror all your magic ways
In loveliness of words
Contrived from matchless nights and days
And songs of mocking-birds.

Queen-mother of the royal cane
Whose rich, productive soil
Rewards with fertile fruit and grain
The lightest touch of toil;
Ah, surely Nature sought to bless
The gray old world she knew,
When prodigal of loveliness
She paused to fashion you,

As if her splendid dreams had merged
Into a splendid whole
To typify the love that surged
In her voluptuous soul—
If sunlight were my ink—my pen
A warm and living star,
'Twere only in my power then
To write you as you are!

Christmas Cheer

There's a lot of it in this month's Farm Journal, together with other things to please you. You will be in a hurry to read:

"Holiday Decorations, Cakes and Candies"—just what you want.
"When Santa Claus Hid His Face"—a Christmas story.
"Forty Cows on Forty Acres."
"Selling Stumps."
"Harvesting the Ice Crop."
"The Farmer's Office."
"Making Eggs Without Wheat."
"How I Was Stung."
"The Double-Walled Secret"—a mystery story with $500 in cash prizes to Our Folks who guess the correct ending.

And then there's a whole page of newsy pictures—the best that money can buy. And dozens of other good things. Light the lamp and get busy this very minute!

Contentment

By Walt Mason

Contentment isn't often seen where men have bundles of long green. The more a man acquires, it seems, the more does worry haunt his dreams, and every millionaire I know looks like a cheap tintype of woe. I have a friend who once was broke; then he considered life a joke; he filled the air with gladsome song, and no one laughed so loud or long. It was a joy to meet him then; he was a tonic to sad men. But fortune slipped around, by stealth, and loaded him with unearned wealth. He comes to see me now and then—I wish he'd never come again—and talks so much of dole and gloom, of properties that ceased to boom, or plants requiring ready cash, investments which have gone kersmash, the grief that capital endures, the grief no legislature cures—talks so much along this line, and puts up such a bitter whine, that when he leaves my humble door my feet are chilled, my heart is sore. Your wealth will buy a lot of things; all kinds of luxuries it brings, but you can't take it to the mart, and buy a glad, contented heart.

[Copyright by The George Matthew Adams Service.]

Weather for December

Records show that the average December is justly called the winter month. About seven days out of ten are cloudy. In the Northwest the heaviest rains and snows of the year occur during this month. Those who believe in the old proverb,

"In cold December fragrant chaplets blow
And heavy harvests nod beneath the snow,"

would perhaps attribute the splendid crops of fruit in that section to the heavy snowfall in December.

December brings the shortest day and the longest night, with the fabled halcyon days of fair weather before and after the sun enters the sign of the climbing goat, the twenty-second. This period of calm, mild weather, which does not always prevail, seems to be favorable to an abundance of Christmas trees.

There are two eclipses in December this year. To see the first, an annular eclipse of the sun, it will be necessary to go to the southern hemisphere; the path of the eclipse crosses the south pole. If you will set your alarm clocks at 3.05 on the morning of the twenty-eighth, eastern standard time, you will see the moon enter the shadow of a total eclipse. The eclipse will be total at 4.46 in the morning.

Watch the weather closely on Christmas Day, for if the sun shines bright at noon there will be a heavy crop of apples next year—provided the trees blossom and set fruit, and the sprayer is kept busy all season.

One of the timeliest, most appreciated and permanent Christmas gifts is a five-year subscription to The Farm Journal. It has solved many a knotty Christmas problem. If you subscribe for some relative or friend in the country, the gift comes from you with sixty messages of good will, real helpfulness and sunshine. If you send it to some friend in town, who is longing for the open country, every copy for the next five years will be an inspiration and pleasure. It is for everybody. $1 for five years.

A "Poor Richard Revived" 1918 Almanac to you, and one to the new subscriber, too; but be sure to ask for them when sending subscription, that we may know your wishes and not overlook them.

Selling Stock at Farm Sales

By M. G. Kirkpatrick, Stock Editor

HIGH prices for both feed and stock will cause more animals than usual to be offered at farm sales this month. As is the case every December, some farmers will sell beyond their needs and buy again in the spring. While stock brings satisfactory prices at farm sales, most of the animals are put into the ring looking their worst. Horses that are thin from fall work, milch cows just in from the closely picked stalk fields, and shotes which have been without grain would bring more money if given extra grain and added attention for a few weeks before the sale.

Horses will look better and sell better if shod a week or two before the sale. Groom their coats and clean the manes, tails and fetlocks. Use a pair of horse-clippers to clip the cows' tails from root to switch; clean and comb the switch; clip around the poll and brush the coats. Get rid of all the dirt and bedding on the hogs and make all the hair lie the same way. Have all the shotes in a pen as nearly the same size as possible. Know whether you will sell them by the head or the pound. Be ready to tell the age of animals, something about their dams and sires, when they were bred, to what sires, and when the young stock may be expected to arrive. Faulty or blemished animals should be sold as such.

An important precaution is to have animals intended for sale removed from the rest of the stock, thereby preventing any possible spread of disease from other farms. Eighty per cent of the cases of hog cholera in Pennsylvania last year were traced to farm sales. Keep the visitors' dogs out of the lots, for they may carry cholera. Temporary pens can be constructed for hogs and sheep, and the other animals may be led out to a sheltered place. This will make it unnecessary for the visitors to tramp back and forth from one place to another.

Sheep Husbandry

A few good sheep will fleece-line the farmer's pocketbook. Sheep raising can be carried on without much hired help, which is now scarce and expensive.

During the winter months proper exercise for breeding ewes is of equal importance with feeding. Animals enclosed in small lots without sufficient exercise are weak at lambing time. They produce little milk and a high death rate occurs in their lambs.

Make such preparations now that every lamb may be closely looked after for the first few hours after it is born. Cold weather will prevent preparations later.

Hang a small bag in a convenient place and in it put every shred of wool that is found loose or caught here and there.

Indiana sheep farmers are making some profits this year that speak well for the sheep industry. The gross income of one farmer from sheep has been 200 per cent of all his expenses, including interest on investment, feed and other expenses that should be charged against the enterprise.

Pork Paragraphs

Every pen should be supplied with a box of air-slaked lime and wood-ashes, sulphur, charcoal and salt. The pigs seem to know when to take such correctives and naturally crave them.

A good way to begin in the hog business is to buy one or two sows that have already been mated to a good sire. You get results that way sooner, although it may cost a bit more than to buy pigs and grow them up to breeding age.

Now is the time to get ready for early spring litters. Make the farrowing pens now if new ones are needed—spring and the last day before farrowing is not the time. Then some cold makeshift may have to be used, and a lot of pigs will be lost.

In the Dairy Herd

Dairy heifers should have all the roughage they will consume during the winter, preferably alfalfa, clover or cow-pea hay, with a small amount of grain in addition. The liberal use of roughage is cheaper than using more grain, and at the same time it develops the digestive organs to the maximum, which is desirable when the cow comes into milk.

Next to live steam, sunlight will kill about as many germs as any other thing that can be employed around the dairy.

A big loss among dairymen is the constant sacrifice of bulls when mature and at their best. It is a common practise to buy a young bull, use him two years and sell him without waiting to see what kind of calves he has produced. After he has been sold for beef, it is often discovered that his daughters have real merit.

It is dangerous to stop milking a cow all at once and think she is properly dried off. Skip one milking, and then partly draw the milk next time. After a bit let a whole day go by, and thus gradually come to the end.

Tim's Horse Talk

The time to keep up horse production is when the average man wants to quit. It pays in the long run.

Tell the boys never to fasten the loose end of a halter about their bodies when the other end is fast to the colt. Terrible things have happened that way.

Use good horse sense and a brush that is not too stiff when cleaning off the colt.

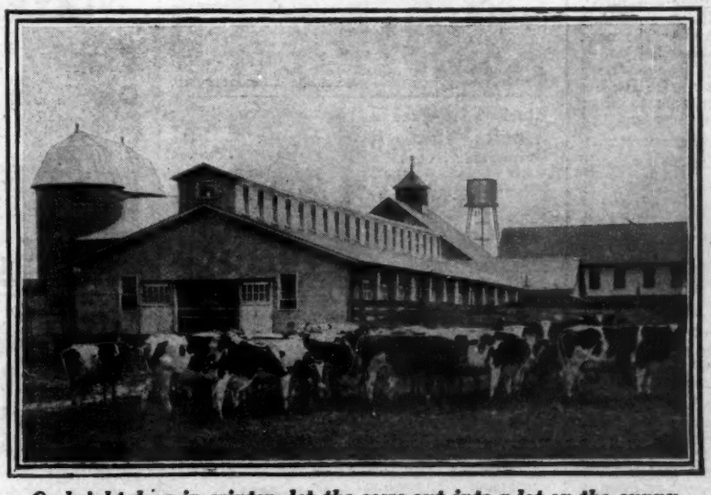
One of the first things to consider when buying a horse is his feet. Poor feet will make a horse that is otherwise good, a failure.

Have you ever visited a farmer who raises fine horses, and found that all the work on the farm was being done by undersized, bony, spavined horses, while the good animals were being sold? The farmer has a right to the best, whether for his own work or for sale.

Old Dobbin may not have so many parts as an auto, but he is largely automatic, and makes a good sparking plug.

There should be no idle horses in winter. If yours are necessarily so, cut the ration down to the actual needs of the animal, and give them exercise each day.

The supply of heavy horses is limited. The demand for efficient workers is such that they are holding their own in cities and increasing in popularity on farms, and will continue to do so for many years.



On bright days in winter, let the cows out into a lot on the sunny side of the barn, for exercise and fresh air, and throw the barn open for airing. The chores in the barn can be done more easily when the cows are out. Be sure the lot is protected from winds

Notes and Queries

Nobody can tell just what price hogs will command next fall, but this much is certain—people will eat pork if they can get it. So, go ahead and breed for spring pigs.

Take your best stock—and your family—to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago this year, December 1-8.

When the pigs begin to show signs of weak legs, you may know that you have not given them the chance they need to walk around and exercise. Hogs running in a pasture rarely get weak in the hind quarters.

Stock raisers should get together and decide what breed is best suited to their locality and then stick to that breed.

A bull with a good beef form and a marked tendency to early maturity is a prime requisite in producing baby beef.

Read this and write us your experience: "When feeding alfalfa hay, we can cut the grain ration right in two and the horses stay in better flesh at that." *Indiana.* Tippecanoe Farmer.

One farmer who is using a self-feeder

with corn and tankage for hogs on pasture has received $2.36 a bushel for his corn, after charging $75 a ton for the tankage and fifteen cents a head per month for the pasture.
Indiana. Harry Gray.

Every farm should have a hospital pasture on high, dry ground, and a quarantine pen in the lots and barns. Then when an animal is sick it can be isolated from the herd. Those pens should be disinfected as soon as animals are removed from them. The hospital pasture should not drain into a lot where other animals are feeding. E. C.

John Murphy belongs to a cow-testing association in Jackson county, Minn. The average production of his cows for the first year was 214 pounds of butterfat. Better feed and exchange of cows raised this average to 323 pounds the second year. This man has the honor of making the highest increased production per cow in the state.

Are there any vacant spaces on your farm library shelves? If so, we suggest putting the Biggie Horse, Cow, Sheep and Swine Books there. They're small, but chock-full of good things to read during the long winter evenings. Any one of the four is yours for 50 cents; any one and The Farm Journal five years for $1.25; or all four books for $2, postpaid.

A farmer in Pulaski county, Ind., began with two Hereford cows for foundation stock in August, 1913. Up to the present time he has sold stock to the value of $1,370. He has eight cows, two bulls and three calves on hand, which if sold would bring $2,500. His advice to beginners is: "Buy the best bull you can get; don't be stingy with feed; give the cattle good care."

Winter calves should be fed three times daily during the first week. At first each should receive eight to ten pounds of milk a day, and the second week, ten to twelve pounds. By the third week, skim-milk and a grain supplement may gradually replace whole milk. The grain is best fed dry, beginning with a handful of ground oats and corn after feeding the milk. When the calves are one month old and are being fed entirely on skim-milk, or skim-milk substitute, clover hay and grain, the amount of grain may be a half pound each daily.

A telegram just received from Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the United States Food Administration, Meat Division, says: "The main purposes of the food administration as to hogs, are four. First, to see that the producer at all times can count on a fair price for his hogs so that they will be profitable to him; second, to see that the farmer increases the

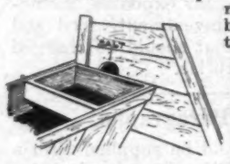
Each house is 6 x 8 feet and cost $10.50. They have been placed together to form winter sheds and a well protected feeding place

number of hogs bred; third, to limit the profit of the packer and the middleman; and, fourth, to eliminate speculation. The best yardstick to measure the cost of production of hogs is the cost of corn. We will try to stabilize the price so that the farmer can count on getting for each hundred pounds of hog ready for market, thirteen times the average cost per bushel of corn fed into the hogs." Thus, when corn is worth $2 a bushel, hogs should bring thirteen times $2, or $26 a hundredweight.

It is a deplorable fact that most of the county fairs are gradually assuming the nature of a circus and are run more for the faker than the farmer, to such an extent that the exhibits of live stock and farm produce are growing smaller and deteriorating in quality each year. At one county fair which, ten or fifteen years ago, was noted for the quality of its farm exhibits, the live stock this year consisted of four pigs shown by pig club boys and girls, and fewer than fifteen cows. The bulk of the fruit exhibit was comprised of a demonstration put on by a government expert. Farmers who let side-shows become the main attractions at the county fairs fail to realize that showing their stock is the cheapest and most convincing way of advertising.

Anything we say about the National Dairy Show will be something of an echo, coming so long after the event. We want it to be a loud echo. Many farmers who saw the splendid animals there, carefully groomed and warmly blanketed, are likely to form an opinion that dairying is a rich man's game. To be sure the animals there were kept in the best condition, but that should not discourage the farmer with just ordinary cows. Not all the herds there were rich men's herds. Many of them belonged to men who started at the bottom and have made the breeding of pure-bred cows pay.

Salt should always be accessible to the horses in the stall. A place for salt may be made near the feed box, something like the illustration shown. Common salt is preferred unless a very good grade of rock salt is used, for cheap rock salt contains hard substances which will irritate horses' tongues if they lick it a great deal. Draft horses require more salt than those put to less severe work.



Animals often tell tales on their masters. We once bought a cow from a man who made a great pretense of being kind to his stock. It seemed strange that this cow would show fear, turning her head and shutting her eyes when we approached her, as if she expected a blow. We happened to call on that man later when he was in the barn with his horses, and thought that nobody was about. After that we knew what ailed that poor cow, and also why the fellow's horses seemed to have so little horse sense. S.

Poor Fleeces Make Poor Prices

By Joseph M. Carroll

AFTER running in the stalk fields, the wool of the sheep often becomes filled with burs. Also, when the stock is allowed to run free during the winter months, they come in contact with fences and other obstacles that cause their fleeces to have a shaggy appearance. This should be avoided because sheep that go to market with ragged fleeces and with burs in their wool do not sell so well as those with the clean fleeces.

When sheep are sold at the market, the buyer notes the wool carefully. Wool has become one of the leading factors in manufacturing circles today, and if it is burry and shaggy looking, a discount in price is made. Very often sheep with bad fleeces will sell for fifty to seventy-five cents per hundred less than other stock.

When sheep have torn and ragged fleeces, the buyer gets the impression that they have had rough usage and that the carcass will not be first-class. The bad fleeces hide any good points the sheep may have.

Keeping out the burs and having the fleeces look as neat as possible will make broader competition for the stock, which means higher prices and more money.

COLLIE DOGS, Belgian Hares, Turkeys and Geese. Catalog free. EDWIN A. SOUDER, Telford, Pa.

RAISE GUINEA PIGS
More profitable than poultry. Big demand. Thousands needed. Experience unnecessary. Send for our money-making proposition and big free illustrated book, explains all.
LABORATORY SUPPLY CO.
Dept. H. 2841 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Raise Calves Without Milk
Ryde's Cream Calf Meal

takes the place of milk at less than half the cost. Contains every element necessary to develop calves rapidly and in the most digestible form, cooked by special process. It saves the calves as well as the milk, makes calves profitable. BOOK "MILKLESS CALVES"—FREE. At your dealer's or
RYDE & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Clarke's No-Freeze Stock Fountain
on runners. Keeps the water cool in summer and warm in winter.
Write for Prices

Ben-Hur Mfg. Co.
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A Cow's APPETITE
may mean the difference between profit and loss.
The AYRSHIRE
is not "fussy"—she works for her feed—does not have to be pampered. You get big yield of standard milk at less cost and milk passes all state and city requirements just as it comes from the cow. You'll own Ayrshires if you investigate.
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
35 Park St., Brandon, Vt.
AYRSHIRE THE PERFECT COW

Old Scratch
Also kills skin diseases of animals and drives fleas from the dog. Price, 25 cents by mail.
ADAMS MFG. CO., WESTMONT, N. J.

It Pays to Dehorn
Dehorned cows give more milk; take less room; are gentle and easily handled. Steers fatten quicker and are harmless—they pay better. The new Improved Keystone Dehorner removes horns quickly, cleanly and safely. Shear has sliding cut; no bruising. Easy to dehorn. Money-back guarantee. Send for booklet.
M. T. Phillips, Box 100, Pomeroy, Pa.

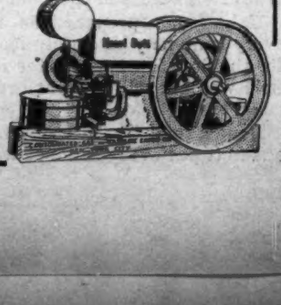
Only $2 Down
One Year to Pay!
$29 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Lightrunning, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in five larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here.
30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.
ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.
2102 Marshall Blvd. CHICAGO

BREED JERSEYS—
the most economic producers of milk for all purposes of dairying—proved by the Babcock test and the scales. For example, member of First Addison County Cow Testing Ass'n, Vermont, has eight cows who produced above 50 lbs. in March, 1917. The two highest produced 63.9 lbs. and 63.1 lbs. butter fat respectively. Check these figures against the two best cows in your herd—then decide for Jerseys.
Send today for FREE book, "The Jersey in America."
THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
326 WEST 23rd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Which Fuel Do You Use?

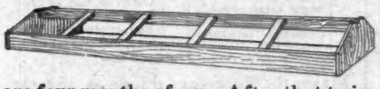
Kerosene	Gasoline
12¢ per Gallon	25¢ per Gallon

The Two Fuel Heavi-Duti engine works on gasoline or kerosene. Select the fuel you prefer to use—gasoline at 25c; kerosene at 12c. The two fuel Heavi-Duti works better on gasoline than the best single fuel gasoline engine and it outlasts the single fuel engine.
You do not draw all cold air into the cylinder, but graduate the air according to the weather. It is an ideal cold weather engine and not only saves money, but the engine lasts several times longer.
We have a high tension oscillating magneto that has no brushes, no revolving parts; it is simplicity itself, starts the engine without the aid of batteries, gives the same spark whether the engine is turning slow or fast.
If you need power on your farm you need to know about the HEAVI-DUTI TWO FUEL ENGINE. Catalog and full description free and a special proposition if you are the first man to order in your locality. Prices are going higher. The time to buy is now. Quick action means money saving.
CONSOLIDATED GASOLINE ENGINE CO., 200 Fulton Street, NEW YORK CITY



Winter Pigs Without Milk

THE average farmer has faced the problem of how to raise winter pigs without milk. A satisfactory ration, when milk is not to be had, is a thick mash of the consistency of cream, composed of one-half corn-meal; the other half may be wheat middlings, equal parts of finely ground oats and barley, or oats or barley with middlings. Mix with hot water and feed warm three times a day until the pigs



are four months of age. After that twice daily, at about eight in the morning and five at night, is enough. Feed just what they will clean up greedily and no more. A cheap trough for feeding the mash is shown in the accompanying illustration. Give a drink of water occasionally.

When the pigs are four months old the slop may be thinned. Water may not be necessary in addition to that in the slop. Give a little alfalfa hay, or better still, ground alfalfa may take the place of the middlings or oats after the pigs are five months old. Scatter soaked corn and whole oats on the floor to induce exercise, and always keep in the pen a pile of hard-wood ashes on which a handful of salt has been scattered. An acre or two of winter-rye pasture will be found very desirable in this connection. Dry bedding and lots of it should be provided at all times and changed at least once a week. E. W. G.

One silo is good but two silos are better. Wooden stave silos on farm of Harry W. Leeds, New Jersey. Short one is 14 x 24 feet; tall one is 12 x 30 feet; each holds ninety tons

Advice To Burn

By Walt Mason

The farmer gets more good advice than any man beneath the sun; the magazines would treat him nice, they tell him once, and tell him twice, how all his duties should be done. And lecturers with bulging brows in country schools lay down the law; they tell him how to groom his cows, and how to raise blue ribbon sows by feeding artichokes and straw. The editors of weekly sheets, who never pushed a span of mules, sit in their chairs with leather seats, and tell him how to raise his beets, and for his guidance lay down rules. The men pursuing other trades, we all assume, know what to do; no man the merchant prince upbraids or chides the lawyer till he fades, or to the plumber hands a few. The sexton, he can dig a grave, we do not stop to tell him how, or show the barber how to shave, or tell the tightwad how to save; the dairyman can milk his cow. But every man in town believes no husbandman knows how to farm; and so they criticise his sheaves, and tell him how to shear his beeves, and treat the old mare for the heaves, and bore him till he has the peeves, and to his shoulders rolls his sleeves, and tries to do them deadly harm.

[Copyright by The George Matthew Adams Service.]

Baby Beeves for Quick Returns

By Chas. Rogers

Baby beeves sell as high as heavier cattle and cost the producers less. It takes less feed to produce a pound of flesh on them than on matured cattle. The young heifers sell as well, and sometimes better, than the steers, and the returns from the money invested come in quicker. As a rule the heifers are in better condition at weaning time than the steers.

If one would get the best results in raising baby beef, care must be taken in selecting the cows and the sire. It is not necessary that the cows be pure bred, but the sires should be pure bred and from a standard registered herd.

A dairy strain in the cows is not best, but after several crosses it may give a tendency to better milk production along with the beef qualities, provided the sire is always of the best beef type. A sire with good beef qualities and a tendency to early maturity should be selected.

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should be used to push the calf forward to a grain diet. This important move is more essential now than ever.

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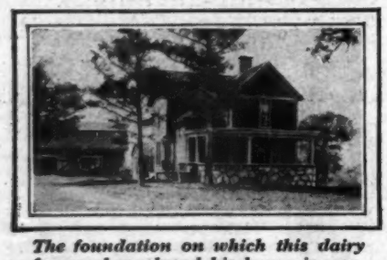
Forty Cows on Forty Acres

By J. L. Graff

HERE is the home and one of the barns belonging to F. F. Showers, a Wisconsin farmer who maintains forty head of dairy cattle on forty acres of land. "Forty cows on forty acres" is his slogan, and it has led him to much more than average success as a dairyman. Of the forty head of Jerseys, seven are grades and the others are pure-bred animals.

For several years without a break this man has had one of the highest scores at the local condensing plant where he disposed of the milk. His best cow has a record of 21.53 pounds of butter in seven days. This dairyman kills no calves and sells none for veal. He seems to have no trouble in disposing of them for breeding purposes at prices ranging from $60 to $80 a head.

How does he do it? By raising alfalfa to help maintain both the herd and the soil fertility. Alfalfa is used largely in



The foundation on which this dairy farmer has placed his house is composed of stones from his farm

feeding the cows. It meets the requirements of a good roughage, being rich in crude protein and lime. The calves are raised entirely on alfalfa hay and skim-milk. *Illinois.*

Weaning Kids

By Eleanor S. Sharples

With goats for milk, as with cows, it is best to take the young kid from the mother soon after birth and raise it by hand. If the kid is taken within a few hours, and the mother milked dry and given a bunch of hay to nibble, and a drink of water (warmed if the weather is cool), she will not worry for the kid as much as if it is left with her a few days and she grows fond of it.

The kid will readily drink from a baby's bottle, using a straight nipple with the hole somewhat enlarged. The milk should be its own mother's milk, and the kid should be fed about every three hours from morning until bedtime (not during the night) for the first two days. Only three or four ounces will be taken at a feeding at first; more may produce scouring. In a few days the quantity can be increased up to as much as the kid is willing to take. As more is taken at one time, the times between feedings can be extended. About the fourth day it is quite likely the kid can be induced to drink the milk from a shallow pan. To do this easily let the kid take hold of the nipple, and then put the nipple into the pan, so that the kid can suck through it.

Different individuals are very different in the ease with which they learn to drink. All require patience and gentle handling. Hurrying or force only delays matters, for few animals are as nervous as a goat, and they should never be frightened. If the mother is regularly and fully milked by hand, she will give more milk and continue milking longer than if allowed to raise her own kids. The kids should have milk for three months at least, about a quart a day or more. They should be allowed access to hay, a little ground feed, though they will only nibble at it for some time, and water from about the second or third week. By degrees they will eat more and more, so that when three or four months old they can live on the hay and grain entirely. Where there is plenty of milk to spare, it is of advantage to continue giving some each day for some weeks longer. For the best development, kids should never be bred to freshen before they are two years old, and goats should not be allowed to kid oftener than once a year.

Get Rid of the Grubs

The lumps or swellings which may be found under the skin on the backs of many cattle from January until April contain grubs. If these grubs are allowed to remain, they will complete their growth, drop to the ground and transform into flies which may reinfest the cattle during the spring and summer. The grubs weaken the cattle, cause them to fall off in flesh and milk, and decrease the value of the hide.

Grubs may be pressed out through the opening at the top of the swelling. A sharp knife and a pair of tweezers will often make the work of removing the grubs easier. Care should be taken to crush all the grubs removed, preventing their further development and transformation into flies.

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Winter Care of Brood Sows

By Virginia Etheridge

THOSE who are already engaged in swine production, and persons just beginning, will have to practise the strictest economy in feeding and management during the coming winter, if they expect to be in the business for any length of time.

Hogs can not make use of large amounts of roughage. They utilize succulent pasture and, when fed grain in addition, make profitable pork. When winter comes and pastures begin to run short, the feed bill begins to run up. To keep breeding sows in excellent physical condition so they can produce strong, healthy litters, they should be kept on pasture whenever possible, and given some grain in addition.

When the sows are put into winter quarters they may safely run in herds of quite large numbers. Plenty of run for exercise and sufficient space at the feed troughs without crowding is very necessary. The gestation period of sows is approximately 114 days. A record should be kept of the date on which each sow is bred. Two or three weeks before a sow is due to farrow she should be taken away from the rest of the herd and housed and fed in a separate pen, where she can become acquainted with her surroundings and can farrow her pigs undisturbed.

A sole grain ration is expensive and is not the best for the sow. Every feeder should supply all the green feed he can. It can be furnished by feeding alfalfa, clover, soy-beans and cow-peas. Some farmers think that hogs will not eat hay,

From this combination rack the brood sows are getting both grain and alfalfa hay. The rack is kept filled with clean alfalfa hay at all times during winter

but this belief is wrong, for they eat alfalfa with a relish. Build a rack and keep it filled with alfalfa hay all the time.

Sows that are developing a litter must be fed liberally, but not overfed. A sow that is too fat is clumsy with her pigs and generally mashes some of them. A thin sow will probably farrow a delicate litter that will not be raised to weaning time. A fair condition of flesh is all that is required. Concentrated grain feed without the necessary bulk often constipates a sow and she is unable properly to farrow her pigs.

A good ration for wintering brood sows is corn and alfalfa hay. Milo maize, barley, rye or frosted wheat will answer if it is impossible to secure corn. Farmers who have wintered sows by feeding them legume hay and grain claim it is not only the cheapest but also the best method of feeding sows to produce strong pigs.

The small grains should be ground or cracked before they are fed. They can be fed dry or in the form of a slop. When any of these grains are fed in combination with alfalfa hay it is not necessary to feed a protein supplement. If clover or the other hays just mentioned are fed, it is better to feed tankage or oil-meal with the corn, milo maize, rye, barley or wheat in about the proportion of one to ten. Two pounds of this feed for every 100 pounds live weight of the sow is sufficient. Such a ration insures strong, healthy litters.

Mr. Horse

By Walt Mason

The good old horse, of sterling worth, has not yet fallen off the earth. I notice by the public prints that steeds of all the standard tints, strawberry roan, clay-bank and clay, buff cochin, black and dappled gray, bring just as much as horses brung before your motor cars were sprung. When something new has come to pass, some engine-driven thing of brass, some cart that eats up gasoline instead of browsing on the green, the prophets say, "This spells the end of Dobbin, man's old trusty friend! This gives the last, the final jolt, to every gelding, mare and colt! The equine tribe might just as well sit quiet while we toll its knell. For traveling, the motor car, than any horse is better far; and when it comes to heavy freight the motor truck can hit the gait; so there's no place on earth, indeed, for any bald-faced sorrel steed." And yet the steeds refuse to creep, heart-broken to the rubbish heap. Their heads and tails are high in air, and they are wanted everywhere. They caper, beautiful and nice, commanding such a gorgeous price bologna makers can't afford to purchase samples from the horde.

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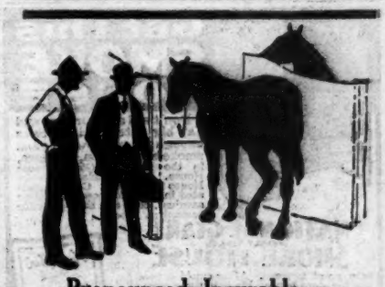

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How To Cure Summer Meat

FARMERS are preparing their summer meat supply now. Recipes for curing are of special interest, and the ones given here have been tried. Meat for curing must be thoroughly cooled, because if the surface of meat comes in contact with salt before all the animal heat is removed, it will have a tendency to shrink the muscles and form a coating on the outside which will not allow the generating gases to escape. Meat should never be frozen when salted because the brine will not penetrate uniformly and uneven curing will result. Hams and sides should be trimmed smoothly, care being taken to expose as little lean meat as possible. The meat may be placed in earthenware jars or oak barrels with wooden hoops, since iron hoops will rust.

Good brine for brine curing can be made from ten pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar or molasses and four gallons of water to 100 pounds of meat. It is a good precaution to boil and skim the mixture. Two or three ounces of saltpeter may be added to preserve the natural color of the meat, but is harmful to the health even if used in small quantities. Brine does not easily freeze, but meat cures more rapidly if it does not become too cold. The bacon will cure in from twenty-two to thirty days, while the heavier hams need from forty to sixty days. Freshen cured meat in lukewarm water for six hours, then dry and smoke.

For dry curing, make a mixture of clean fine salt, forty pounds; white or brown sugar, ten pounds; white or black pepper, four pounds; red pepper, one-half pound. This will make enough cure for about 1,000 pounds of pork. If saltpeter is desired, use two pounds in the above mixture. Rub each piece of meat thoroughly with the cure, working it in well around the bones of hams and shoulders. Pack with skin down in a box in a cool, airy place, not in direct sunlight nor in a damp musty cellar. After four or five days overhaul the meat, rub thoroughly with the cure and repack; repeat this in about a week. Hams and shoulders should remain in the cure from one and one-half to two days per pound weight of piece; the latter time is safer for meat that is to be kept during the summer. Bacon should be in the cure a shorter time. Ten days will give a very nice mild cure to a six or eight pound piece.

Any of the mixtures which give good results in curing pork can be used satisfactorily for beef, but beef should not be allowed to remain in the brine or mixture quite so long. Corned beef is best when it has been in the cure about ten days.

Here is The Farm Journal recipe for dried beef, used again and again by many of our readers. Try it by all means: Get the tender side of the round out of a good fat beef. For every twenty pounds of beef, take one pint of salt, a teaspoonful of saltpeter and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar. Mix these well, rolling out any lumps; divide into three equal parts and rub well into the beef for three successive days. Turn beef daily in the liquor it will make. It should not make much, but what there is rub into and pile on the beef. Rub a little extra salt into the hole cut for the string to hang it by. At the end of a week hang in a dry, rather warm place, till it stops dripping, then in a cooler, dry place. Do not smoke it; it spoils the flavor.

Pickled and cured meats are smoked to aid in their preservation. The smoke seals up the pores, acts as a vermifuge, aids in drying and adds flavor to the product. The smoke-house should be six to eight feet high for ordinary farm use. Small openings under the eaves, or a chimney in the roof will provide the essential free circulation. Brick houses like the one shown last month are best, but large drygoods boxes and even barrels may be made to serve as smoke-houses where only small amounts of meat are to be smoked.

Sometimes there is trouble in keeping meat after it has been cured or smoked. It should be stored in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. If allowed to hang up unprotected it is almost certain to become infested with skippers and be blown with flies. The most satisfactory way to handle the meat is to wrap it up in paper and then enclose in strong muslin sacks, tied tightly at the tops.

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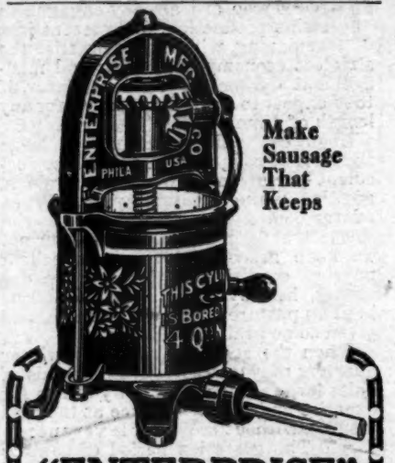

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Cut Out the Wire Cuts

By A. S. Alexander, M. D. C.

UNSIGHTLY scars resulting from barb wire cuts and deep wounds, materially depreciate the value of colts or adult horses when the time comes to market them in the city or sell them to the local buyer for shipment. Such scars also lessen the chances of prize winning at the county or state fair. Seldom do they seriously impair the value of the horse for work purposes, for usually they are but skin deep and merely leave blemishes; but in some instances the old scar tends to open and discharge pus, or it may cause stocking of the leg.

Cuts in front of the hock joint or behind the knee do not heal readily and often show fungoid growths which remain angry-red in color, crack open now and then and cause lameness. Where a barb wire has torn through the hoof-head and wall of the hoof, or down through the heel and frog, an obstinate discharging sore (quittor) may remain and cause lameness, or an unsightly enlargement and deformed condition of the hoof which makes the horse unsalable and of little use for labor except upon soft land. Considering the fact that a severe barb wire cut may also retire a horse from work when his services are most needed, and taking into account all that has been said here regarding the results of such cuts, it should be apparent that farmers should do everything possible to safeguard their animals from such injuries. A fence made of cables, like the one shown, prevents wire cuts.

The permanent horse pasture should preferably have a board fence. Another type of fence used by one of the leading breeders is made of three cables, each composed of nine strands of No. 9 wire, run through posts set eight feet apart and four feet in the ground. The cables are a foot apart and must be tight all the time. A strong wire-mesh fence for the lower two-thirds of the height, with meshes close enough so that the horses can not get their feet through, and two barbed wires above to prevent the horses from reaching over to graze on the other side, is all right. Wounds from the top wires are comparatively rare. The barbed wire at the ground does the most damage. It becomes loose, a horse comes up to the fence, paws and gets his foot caught, whereupon he struggles, pulls and saws so that the wire cuts deeply, does dire damage and may cause fatal bleeding.

When wire cuts are discovered clip away the hair from about the wound; cut away all ragged edges and shreds of tissue; remove all dirt, sand or other foreign bodies and clotted blood. Tie the horse so that he will be unable to lick or bite the wound. If the cut is in front of the hock or behind the knee, or in any place that will be much moved or stretched when the horse gets up and down, keep him tied up. So far as possible avoid stitching wounds in movable places. When the wound will not be disturbed by movements, put in stitches so that immediate healing may be looked for.

Never apply axle grease, powdered sulphate of copper (bluestone) or any strong caustic. Avoid use of ointments (salves) on wounds of horses in sections of the country where lockjaw is prevalent. Never stitch deep wounds of the muscles. Constant washing and fussing with a wound often does more harm than good. Cleanliness and disinfection are necessary, but rest is imperative to perfect healing.

If bright-red blood spurts from a wound, an artery is severed. Bind the leg tightly *above* such a wound with a small rubber hose, rope or band; put the band *below* the wound if dark-red blood streams steadily from a severed vein. A surgeon should be called at once to tie the artery and give skilled attention to any severe wound.

Simple treatment consists in first washing the wound with water containing two teaspoonfuls of coal-tar disinfectant to the pint, or a 1-1000 solution of bichlorid of mercury made from tablets sold by the druggist, and afterward wetting the wound frequently with a solution of one ounce of sugar of lead and six drams of sulphate of zinc in a pint of soft water. Label the bottle "poison" and shake it well before use.

Good Old-Time Remedies

Because some of the old-fashioned remedies were crude and even superstitious, we must not condemn all of them. The old remedy for worms in horses, wood-ashes and salt, given as it was for weeks continuously, is an effective vermifuge. The old-time practise of using wood-ashes for hogs is justified today. Leading swine keepers use large quantities of potash to get rid of worms and keep their hogs free from parasites. In the case of horses where more speedy results are desired in exterminating worms, give one dram of sulphate of iron and two or three drams of powdered areca nut twice a day, for a week, in a little soft food. This should be followed by a drench of one ounce of turpentine and a pint of raw linseed-oil. This mixture should be given on an empty stomach, and all dry food withheld until the physic has done its work.

Where external parasites have attacked a horse, few things are better than a salve made of equal weights of sulphur and lard. In a reasonably comfortable stable, this may be applied to all parts attacked by the vermin, even in the coldest weather. H. S.

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How I Was Stung

Wish we could give the name of this writer! He won't permit it, for no man likes to advertise his own lack of common sense, unless it be as a nameless warning to brother farmers. The warning is here, all right! It stands out like a guide-post in a desert. We hope to receive and print more of these personal warnings, from which we promise to omit names and localities.

I WAS in a (to me) strange town, and the hotel-keeper was wonderfully interested in my wants. Yes, he knew a thoroughly reliable real-estate man who doubtless had precisely the property to suit me. (I found out later that said hotel-keeper pocketed a portion of the profits on every "prospect" he steered in that direction.)

Events moved rapidly. I was soon seated in a speeding limousine, headed for "exactly the thing I wanted." The price he mentioned didn't comply with my expressed desires, but he was so pleasantly enthusiastic that I hated to wet-blanket him. Indeed, I too grew enthusiastic as the car purred softly across a splendid bridge over the tide-water river and drew up beside the farmhouse. The view from the porch was wonderful—soft green pasture fields on one side, pink peach orchards on the other, and in front a glimpse of cool waters rippling in the spring sunshine.

A pleasing glimpse of cool waters

Need I say that it wasn't long before I became the owner of Greengoods Grove?

For a few weeks my wife and I lived in that joyous state of blissful novelty that every man passes through when first he buys a new farm in a strange locality. True, my check-book was working overtime. Five hundred fruit trees cost something to buy and plant; but a large orchard company was putting out 10,000 within a mile of us, and every one urged me to set out as much fruit as possible. I knew very little about fruit, but the fruit-farming idea appealed to me. Plowing and planting seemed to go surprisingly slow. "They's lots o' wiah-grass in these yeah fields," remarked the farm-hands, in explanation.

Wire-grass?—I didn't have it where I lived before; and here the whole farm was matted with it! Indeed, I soon found that the former owner had practically given up in despair; the pleasant green "pastures" that so pleased my eyes were really grass-infested tomato fields. "It will take a good five years of the hardest kind of work to get rid of the wire-grass; you can't expect much of anything in the crop line before then," solemnly said a wise old farmer-neighbor, shaking his head over my pretty, tough-rooted bit of green-goods.

Hot with sweat and chagrin, I stripped for a cooling swim in the salt-water river; but an instant following my plunge a thousand tiny submarines seemed to sting me. "It's the sea-nettles—jellyfish, you know; some years they're so bad folks can't even wade in this water," explained my friend the farmer.

But, despite droughts and disillusionments, I plugged steadily away; the old peach orchard promised a fine crop, and the young orchard was doing nicely.

Then came the final jolt.

I found that my locality wasn't a big enough fruit country for any buyers to come in; so everything must be sent several hundred miles, consigned to commission men. The railroad would accept only carload lots of such perishable freight; and my trees proved to be of a dozen different sorts, with a dozen different dates for ripening, and not enough maturing at any one time to make a decent shipment. My carefully planted young orchard had the same defect, for the nurseryman had unloaded on me all his odds and ends, craftily advising me to "plant a big variety of kinds."

Stung!

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Making Eggs Without Wheat

By Michael K. Boyer, Poultry Editor

IN the eastern markets, at this writing (October 11), wheat is sixteen cents cheaper per 100 pounds than cracked corn. But by the time this is read, wheat may be considerably higher than corn. Besides, according to the government officials, all the wheat will be needed for home use in making bread and for shipping abroad.

There is no use denying the fact that wheat is the best grain for making eggs, and it is to be regretted that poultrymen are called upon to drop it from the bill of fare. If the wheat is to be omitted from the ration, it is necessary that more beef scraps be fed in the mash to give the needed protein. Considering its high protein content, beef scrap at the present price is one of the cheapest poultry feeds.

Excellent egg-laying results have been secured with a wheatless ration. It is recorded that thirty pullets, to which such a ration had been fed for one and a half years, produced an average of 147.8 eggs per hen for the pullet year. During the first sixteen weeks of its second year this pen averaged 28.5 eggs per hen, 17.5 eggs per hen being produced in March. This same wheatless ration has been fed since last November to a pen of pullets which have laid fifty-three eggs per hen in twenty weeks. The ration used was as follows: Scratch mixture consisting of two pounds of cracked corn and one pound of oats. The dry mash contained three pounds of corn-meal and one of beef scrap.

I am not ready to accept this corn-meal and beef scrap mash food advocated by the government experts. According to my experience in feeding poultry (which extends over thirty years), bran should be the main ingredient in all mashes, whether given dry or moist. There is no better laxative food. It is rich in protein, but not in carbohydrates, hence can not be classed as a fattener. It is so great a regulator of the system that it keeps the fowls in good condition and ready to respond to the fattening process when that process is started. For laying hens some food which is very rich in phosphates should be used, and there is nothing better for that purpose than bran, which is rich in phosphates.

In the October issue of The Farm Journal I gave a mash recipe which I prefer. This consists of equal parts by weight of wheat bran, corn-meal and meat scrap. To this I add about fifteen per cent of semi-solid buttermilk. I know what this mash has done for me in my poultry yards, and therefore I can recommend it.

Many a fowl has been suffocated by being carried in a bag. Unless the bag is loosely knit, so as freely to admit air, have one or more holes cut in it

A novel and yet humane way of carrying a fowl a distance is to wrap it up in a sort of cornucopia with head sticking out. Wrapping paper will do

Keep the Eggs Fresh and Good

The hen controls the flavor of her eggs by the quality of the feed she eats. When the hen eats a large amount of animal food the eggs will have a much stronger, coarser flavor than when the hens are fed chiefly upon grains. Strong flavored vegetables, such as onions, affect the taste of the eggs in a very marked degree. The flavor of eggs is readily affected by the odors absorbed through the porous shells. Eggs lessen in sweetness and flavor as they grow in age. There is no foundation in the theory that a sweet, rich flavor belongs to eggs of any particular breed. Eggs stale rapidly when exposed to a warm atmosphere.

Eggs that are more than a week old should not be shipped to market. Washing eggs spoils their keeping qualities. Dirt should be wiped off with a moist woolen rag. A little vinegar and salt will remove stains from eggs. While grease will give a gloss to an egg, it will also close up the pores, and decay will quickly follow.

The age of eggs has a very marked effect upon their flavor, as germs enter through the porous shells and start a process of decomposition. Another very important point in securing eggs of good flavor is to keep them in a clean place, away from strong-smelling substances.

What To Do in December

Between Christmas and New Year is a week that the ordinary man takes for a holiday. Not so with the poultryman. For him it is a busy time. The pens for the new year must be selected and mated, the accounts for 1917 must be closed and all important work for the present year must be finished. There are so many duties to perform that the week is hardly long enough. It is important to know what our receipts have been, and what our expenses were. It is necessary to take inventory of stock, that we may know the worth of our possessions.

The Christmas holidays are only a few weeks off. There will be a demand for poultry of all kinds, but all shipments should be made not later than the fifteenth of this month. Poultry sent to market after that date is apt to meet a glut. Shipments should not be resumed before at least two weeks after Christmas, unless there is a special order. Roasting fowls that will weigh ten or twelve pounds to the pair are salable about now. Capons had better not be marketed until after Christmas.

Market all old and heavy turkey gobblers at once.

Keep the hens busy scratching. Litter the floor of the pen heavily with straw, hay or leaves, and scatter the grain in the litter. Exercise on these cold, frosty mornings will not only warm up the bodies of the fowls, but it will pave the way for more eggs. It is well at night to give an extra allowance of grain, scattered in the litter, so that the fowls will have something to work for the next morning before it is time to receive their regular breakfast. As the weather grows colder the corn ingredient can be increased.

Do not fail to give, daily, what green stuff is possible. Such roots as turnips and beets are relished. These are cut in half and nailed against the wall so that the fowls can keep pecking at them until all are gone.

There Is Money in Feathers

Instead of dumping the feathers on the manure pile, as is so often done when dressing fowls, it will pay to prepare them properly and ship to market. While there is no standard price for them, their value will be about as follows: For colored chicken body feathers, five cents a pound; white chicken body, twenty cents; colored turkey body, five to six cents; white turkey body, sixty to seventy-five cents; colored duck, thirty-five cents; white duck, forty to forty-five cents; colored goose, forty cents; white goose, sixty to sixty-five cents. Turkey quills vary in price from six to seven cents for pointers, eighteen to twenty cents on wings, and forty to forty-five cents on tails. It will require the feathers of about ten ducks or four geese to weigh a pound.

When dry-picking fowls, several boxes should be handy, so that the different grades of feathers may be kept separate. As they are plucked from the fowl they are placed at once in their respective box. This will avoid rehandling them, and there is no likelihood of accumulating dirt and trash, as would be the case were the feathers gathered up from the floor.

After the picking is all done the feathers should be removed to another room and emptied out on the floor to a depth not exceeding three or four inches. This room should be kept very clean, and once or twice a day the feathers should be well stirred up with a pitchfork. After two or three days' turning they will be in the proper condition for packing in bags for shipment to market. If the feathers are immediately bagged without allowing them to air well, the animal heat in the feathers will cause them to become damp and moldy.

Those poultrymen who scald their stock, and also save the feathers, must give the feathers a more thorough airing on account of water or dampness

in them. Some run the feathers through an ordinary clothes-wringer to get out most of the water, and then spread them on the floor. Scalded feathers will require more turning and the lumps must be broken up quite often. Scalded turkey feathers and quills are not worth saving, as the market does not want them.

It is best to use burlap bags for packing chicken and turkey feathers, while goose and duck feathers can be put up in white muslin or sheeting bags. Turkey quills will bring a better price if assorted, clean, and laid straight in boxes.

Short Items for Busy Poultrymen

There is no better reference book in the world than the Biggle Poultry Book, and that is why so many thousands are now found in farmers' libraries. Send 50 cents at once and secure a copy. Or send $1.25 and get the book, and The Farm Journal for five years included.

Pullets that begin laying early will keep it up and lay more eggs than those that start late.

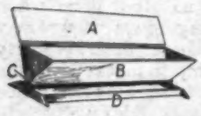
Put the roosts not less than six inches above the dropping boards, and keep both clean.

From thirty pullets, penned up the entire month of January last, I received 528 eggs.
Brookfield, Wis. Lydia Trapp.

Coops used in getting fowls to market should be substantial and high enough to give the fowls plenty of room.

The most fashionable hen in the world is the one that lays the most eggs. Lots of them are pretty much out of fashion.

The illustration shows the construction of a feed hopper that at once recommends itself for the use of either poultry or pigeons. "A" represents the lid, "B" the hopper, "C" the side supports, and "D" the feed trough under the hopper. This arrangement can be made out of half-inch stuff. At the bottom of the hopper "B" there should be a half-inch opening the entire length to permit the feed to drop down as it is eaten up. B. F. B.



Large breeds of fowls seldom do well with smaller ones. The big birds are not active enough to get their share of the feed.

"Keep busy" is the healthy birds' motto. Help them to live up to it by furnishing plenty of room for them to move about and scratch.

I have a Rhode Island Red hen that laid twenty-eight eggs last February. In 365 days she laid 224 eggs.
Findley, O. Mrs. S. E. Hosler.

Hens shut up in the dark will not lay so well as those that have plenty of sunshine. Let in the light somehow, and as much of it as possible.

We had a Bronze turkey gobbler which sat on a guinea nest he found in the orchard, and hatched out six. He took good care of them for about ten days, when they died.
N. Vernon, Ind. Mrs. Ida Anderson.

Rats have a way of using their teeth. Cement is too much for them. Dig down a foot below the surface of the house wall and fill in with stone and thin cement for chinking. They don't like that at all. F. V.

Corn fodder placed around an old chicken house will keep out wind and a lot of snow. A couple of rows of fodder on the north and west sides of the poultry yard will give the hens a sheltered place and protection from cold winds. Hens do not like cold, windy weather. F. M. W.

WE VERY OFTEN HEAR IT SAID: "HIS LIFE IS HANGING BY A THREAD!"

To make eggs and keep the fowls in good health requires a great variety of food and attention. A warm house, free from cold drafts, is indispensable. So is fresh water. Young hens supplied with a sufficient quantity and variety of food will lay eggs almost against their will.

I have twenty-two year-old White Plymouth Rocks that laid 1,757 eggs from June 1, 1916, to January 1, 1917. They weighed from six to eight and a half pounds each. They were fed oats in the morning and corn at night. A dry mash consisting of bran, middlings and meat scrap was in a hopper before them all the time. Mrs. A. H. Grounds, *W. Albany, N. Y.*

The guinea is excellent protection against hawks, crows and other enemies of the poultry yard. Long before these enemies reach the yard, the shrill, penetrating cry of alarm from the flock will speedily rout them and send them away in headlong haste. The least suspicious noise at night is quickly noticed, and any animal or other disturber soon learns that it means discovery to go into the yard where guineas are kept. Dr. B. F. Kaupp.

When a hen's comb turns black or very dark colored, it is a pretty good sign that she is sick. Get her out of the flock and put her on starvation diet for a few days. If that does not help her, nothing but the axe will. The same way with a light-colored comb, Thin birds rarely have apoplexy. The hen with a pale comb should be put in a quiet place and fed nourishing food, giving her all the milk or buttermilk she will take. E. M. V.

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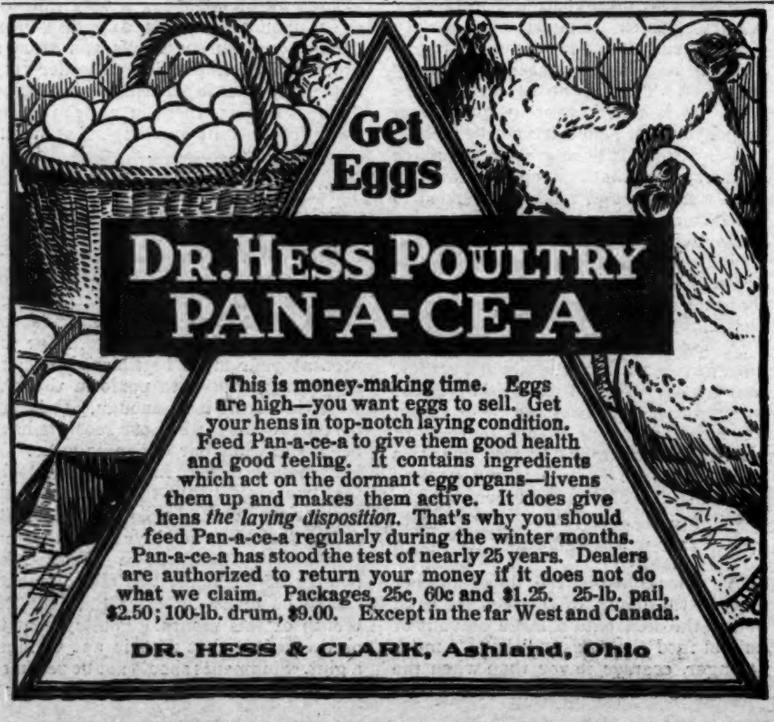


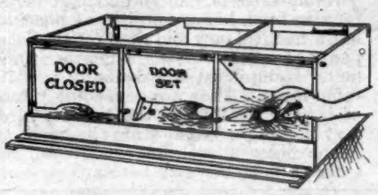
Selecting the Breeders

By William M. Jones

The foundation of success is good breeding stock

THERE are two ways of selecting good breeders; one is by trapnesting and the other by observation and study. That trapnests are of the greatest importance in this particular has been demonstrated by the state experiment stations and by others who make poultry raising a business.

In trapnesting for the selection of breeders, attention must be given to other factors besides ability to lay. For instance, if a hen lays 200 eggs in a year, but has had some contagious disease earlier in life, she should not be permitted in the breeding pen because the disease is liable to be transmitted to her offspring. A hen with a trapnest record of 200 eggs must necessarily be a healthy fowl, and with ordinary precaution one can not go far astray in selecting her for the breeding pen.



In several of the largest egg-laying competitions, this trapnest is being used. It is a simple affair, and can be made of ordinary box material

In selecting by observation, health and vigor must be the main factors. The individual selected should be active and carry her body in an erect and proud fashion. The comb should be bright red in color, soft and velvety; the eyes should be steady and clear. A fowl that stands moping around or roosts in the daytime, is either weak or sick, and should never be selected, no matter what her record may be.

Although feathers are only a covering for a bird, some attention must be paid to them also. Good feathered birds not only look better but sell better. Size and shape are also important in a dual-purpose hen; good, heavy layers, of large size and uniform shape, with vigorous constitutions, are the ideal stock to breed from.

A good layer can invariably be distinguished by her actions and willingness to scratch for food. If examined on the roost at night, it will be found that she has a full crop. This, too, is a good indication of health. A hen may be compared to a small factory—food is the raw material and eggs are the finished product. The output is greater when the factory runs efficiently and consumes large quantities of raw material.

A soft, red comb, lying to one side (in single-comb varieties), a short curved beak, lack of color in shanks, worn-off toe-nails, are all indications of laying ability. It is said that hens lose color in the shanks because they lay it out of them; and the toe-nails are short and worn as a result of much scratching.

Observed from the side, a good layer has a small head, rather round, and the general appearance of the body is decidedly wedge-shaped because of extreme fullness in its back. Large-headed birds with oval-shaped bodies are never good layers. If a good layer is picked up she will be found to possess considerable weight for her size. Examination will show the distance between the pelvic bones to be from two to three inches. Examining the pelvic bones for egg-laying ability is a good method, but the inexperienced are likely to have difficulty at times in estimating the distance, especially if the hen is an old one and with much fat. The distance between the pelvic bones seems more than it is, for the lower bone is forced down by superfluous fat.

In selecting a male bird, find one which has good size and color and holds his body erect. Pick a hearty eater if possible, the tendency of males being to allow the hens to eat everything and have nothing for themselves. He should be of good mating qualities, not quarrelsome, and yet possess a fighting spirit, and be continually with the hens.

Breeders do not require different housing from that of laying hens. They must at all times have fresh air and plenty of it. I believe that the correct type of house is the fresh-air one. More eggs are lost than gained, considering the whole country, by keeping the fowls confined too much in warm, mild winter weather.

There must be a different method employed in feeding breeders than is used in feeding layers, the object being to produce eggs of quality rather than many of low fertility. Mention should have been made before that either pullets or hens are good as breeders, but each must be handled differently. The old hens should have no corn except in very cold weather. Too much animal food causes the production of more eggs than can be properly fertilized.

"How bless'd, how envied, were our life,
Could we but 'scape the poulterer's knife!
But man, curs'd man, on Turkeys preys,
And Christmas shortens all our days:
Sometimes with oysters we combine,
Sometimes assist the savory chine;
From the low peasant to the lord,
The Turkey smokes on every board."

HOW TO GET WINTER EGGS

Any poultry raiser can keep his hens laying right through the winter. There is no need of the fowls going "on a strike" as soon as cold weather comes. A Missouri poultry raiser has devised a wonderful food in concentrated form that will keep the hens active and laying all the time. It is put up in tablet form and is called "Rockledge Poultry Tonic," named after Rockledge Farm, owned by Firman L. Carswell, 303 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo. A single package of Rockledge Tonic sells for $1.00 prepaid to any address, and will last the ordinary flock all winter. Mr. Carswell is so positive of the results of his discovery that he has the backing of Kansas City Banks to guarantee to refund every cent of the price if the tonic does not do as he claims. There are no strings or exceptions to this guarantee. Send a dollar today to the above address, or write for the Rockledge Poultry Book which tells of Mr. Carswell's wonderful experience with poultry.—Advertisement.

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Genuine Salt-Cat for Pigeons

Hints on the care of pigeons and squabs that will help along the profits

HERE is the recipe for what is claimed to be the genuine salt-cat which is often fed to pigeons: To one peck of well pulverized, pure, yellow clay, add one-half peck of stale slaked lime, one-half peck of oatmeal, one-half peck of ground oyster-shells and one-half peck of granulated charcoal. Add to the above one-quarter of a pound each of the following seeds: Anise, coriander, cumin and caraway, well bruised. Mix thoroughly.

For each half gallon of the compound it will take just one-half pint of water to mix, and to each pint of water add two tablespoonfuls of a mixture made by dissolving one-half pound of sulphate of iron and one ounce of sulphuric acid in one gallon of water. Dissolve in it a small handful of salt; pour the required amount of liquid over the other materials, heat the quantity into stiff mortar and lay it down to dry and season. When ready for use it can be readily broken up and placed in the loft in their mortar-box, which ought to be constructed after the form of a feeding hopper.

Pine-needles are said to be a good preventive of lice. They are soft and pliable and of the right length, from five to six inches, to enable the bird to make a good, cozy nest. A little tobacco dust sprinkled in the newly-built nest is another good preventive.

Those who have tried it say sorghum seed is a splendid dainty for the birds.

Commercial instincts have gained the ascendency in keeping pigeons, until today America leads the world in the number of pigeon plants conducted solely for the purpose of supplying squabs for human meat requirements.

Unless a man possesses patience, the pigeon business will not prove satisfactory. Success should be the aim.

A man who loves his flock of birds will find enjoyment in caring for them. With careful study and persistent effort, difficulties will easily be overcome.

In breeding for market squabs, size and early maturity should be taken into consideration to a larger extent than color or plumage, as is the case in breeding for fancy points.

To prevent the young falling out of the nest, fasten a strip three inches wide across the front of the apartment.

The cock bird has a bolder look, a more developed beak, larger head and neck and, in some instances, a longer breast-bone than the hen.

A hawk-billed bird should never be selected, as such a bill is a hindrance in feeding.

It is better to miss a feed than to overfeed and have the feed left where it will be soiled, although during the cold weather the birds should have plenty. If possible, give them all they will pick up, three times daily.

Where many birds are kept together there is so much to attract the attention of the old birds—flirtations, quarreling, etc.—that the young are very often neglected.

Well-grown, plump and attractively dressed squabs of the heavier weights bring the top prices in market. As they get away from this quality, they lose perceptibly in value.

Frequently a pair will build and, although they go to nest and perform all the duties of a mated pair, there will be no eggs. This proves that the hen is either not well matured or else is barren. Such a pair, if given a pair of fertile eggs, will likely sit on the eggs, hatch them, and care for the young; and often the natural functions of the hen are aroused and she will commence laying. If, after raising a pair of young, the hen still neglects to lay, she may be counted as barren and of no use. She should be cast aside and the male provided with a new mate.

Often where there are two squabs in a nest, one will seem to get the greater part of the food and be plump and thrifty, while the other is puny and starved. Just why old birds seem to favor one squab more than the other, no one can explain; but the fact remains that they do this. The thing to do in such cases is either to transfer the weaker squab to a pair having but one bird about the same size, or to feed the weakling by hand. To feed by hand soak the grain in water until soft and then feed a kernel at a time until the crop is filled; or take pellets of moist bread and feed in the same way. A little practise will enable one to feed very quickly. The young bird learns to take feed readily and manifests its eagerness to be fed whenever its feeder approaches the nest. After feeding by hand for a few days and getting the neglected bird in good condition, the old birds will be likely to pay it more attention and feed it as they should.

An easy way to clean a pigeon house, where it is not intended to market the manure, is to carpet the floor with stiff wrapping paper, such as is used for big bundles. The dirty papers can be readily rolled up, and the cleaning is done.

Comparatively few pigeon raisers in America know the value of vetches, although they have been fed in England and Belgium for generations. They are high in protein and are very good for both old and young stock. Canada peas can not now be fed profitably to pigeons, as the price is too high.

Hemp-seed is bad for all pigeons as regular food, being too oily and heating, but a handful now and then for the occupants of a loft acts as a gentle stimulant. Hemp-seed is frequently used to tame birds. They are exceedingly fond of it, and by its use the wildest birds may be taught to eat from the hand.

The older a cock pigeon grows, the more fatherly does he become.

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Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs," and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit-maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 3519 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" Tonic for $1.00 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results, that a million-dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request, and the "More Eggs" costs you nothing. Send a dollar today, or ask Mr. Reefer for his Free poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—Advertisement.

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Both are made of Calif. Redwood. Incubator is covered with asbestos and galvanized iron; has triple walls, copper tank, nursery, egg tester, thermometer, ready to use. 30 DAYS' TRIAL—money back if not O.K. Write for FREE Catalog Now.
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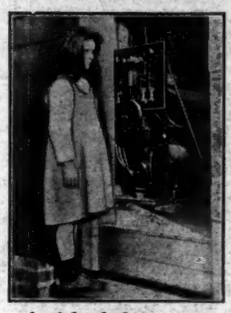
How We Light Our Farm

By Draper Williamson



A girl of eleven can manage this plant

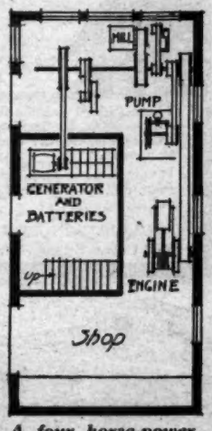
OUR cousin from the city sighed softly as he set down his cup and looked at the glowing electric bulbs. "I suppose you get your current from Easton?"

My wife said, "No, indeed; we make our own electricity right here on the farm. The town wires are fully three miles away."

"Really, that's interesting! Let me see your outfit."

My wife arose and led the way down the brightly lighted porch, along a little path, to the doorway of a small building. Stepping inside she groped a moment,—a click, and the whole interior broke into brilliancy. "Come in—this is my husband's shop. He says he's waiting for a rainy day to put it in order; and we seem to have had a dry spell for at least two years! Here's our engine. Four horse-power." She pushed up a valve, threw a switch, gave a brisk turn to the crank, and the engine started.

"Yes," she continued, "I can easily run it; I ran the whole plant for a month when my husband was away." She dodged deftly among the swirling belts and whirling fly-wheels; our city cousin followed, a bit nervously. "This is the water-pump and this is the air-pump. Here's the belt that drives the generator. We usually run them all together for about half an hour every morning; then we throw out the pumps and run the generator alone for another hour or so. That charges the storage batteries, and gives us all the light we need for an average night. Of course, if we have used an extra lot of light the evening before, we need to charge a little longer." She touched a switch, the engine sobbed into silence, and the flying belts dropped asleep; but the lights glowed as brightly as they did before.



A four horse-power engine runs pump, feed mill, grindstone, generator, all at once

"Fine! Only I'm a bit afraid of such a machine-shop," said our city cousin.

"Oh, you don't need all this outfit," I laughed. "We consider it more economical to use this line-shaft and let one engine do all our work by means of these belts and pulleys. But you can belt your engine directly to your generator; indeed, there are some systems where the engine and generator are built in one, with no belting at all. A friend of mine has a plant of that sort; he uses another engine to do his pumping, and so on. He claims that my line-shaft eats up about one horse-power, and maybe there is something in what he says."

"But you haven't told me the cost."

"Let's see,—the generator and batteries were $250, the fixtures $108, and the wiring $125. I don't count the engine or line-shaft, because I already had them. I've seen a little generator, batteries and engine, all complete, advertised for $125; but that would only answer for a tiny bungalow or something equally small. Even this plant of mine should be a bit bigger; it is more economical if you only have to charge your batteries twice a week. For an average farmhouse with an average family, the cost of the plant and engine would be from $250 to $400."

"With about another $200 for wiring and fixtures?" queried our city cousin.

"Yes, $400 or $600 in all; but it's well worth it!" said my wife, as she shut off the light and closed the door.

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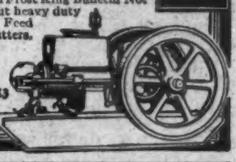

The John Lauson Mfg. Co. 234 Monroe Street New Holstein, Wis. $3

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Johnson's Freeze-Proof is a most economical anti-freeze compound. It is very easy to use—simply dissolve in water and pour into the water jacket. One package is sufficient to prevent 3½ gals. of water from freezing at 5° below zero. For a larger quantity of water or to protect to a lower temperature use additional Freeze-Proof.

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Johnson's Freeze-Proof is universally used by automobilists to prevent their radiators from freezing. One package is sufficient to protect a Ford to 5° below zero.

Johnson's Freeze-Proof is put up in packages containing 6½ lbs. net which retail at $1.50 each in U. S. A. Insist upon your dealer supplying you. It is readily procurable as practically all jobbers have it in stock. If your dealer cannot supply you we will fill your order direct by prepaid Parcel Post to points in U.S.A., East of the Rockies. Use attached coupon.

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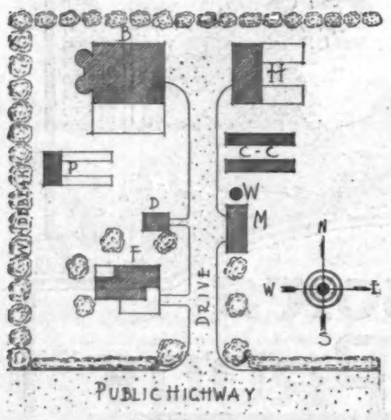
Where Shall I Place the Farm Buildings?

By W. E. Frudden and W. D. Brinckloe

OUT in the corn belt many of Our Folks are using just such a farmstead lay-out as this; very practical and convenient they find it, too. But unless we explain it a bit, you may not quite understand it. Well, then:

Out at the front stands the farmhouse, F. It is something like the Maryland bungalow shown last February. A group of sturdy shade trees makes a wonderfully fine background; nothing is so dreary as the bare, bald homes that so often stand exposed on otherwise fine farms. The windbreak of evergreens, bordering the whole thing on the north and west, is very necessary in prairie country, and adds still more to the beauty of the whole scheme. Some of Our Folks who live in other sections may not need this feature.

So, let's drive on past the house. To our right stands the machine shed, M, with the windmill and well, W, at one end. Over to the left, the dairy, D; the gasoline engine is here, too. Some folks have the well here, so as to get direct water for washing the milk-cans, etc.; but we should consider that entirely too near the poultry house, P, with its runs. We once found a well badly polluted and full of dangerous disease germs, merely because it had been



driven too near the poultry yard; so don't take any chances. It would be safer to put in pipes and force the water across from the well.

Keeping on, we next come to the corn-cribs, C, with, possibly, grain-bins overhead. Beyond, you'll see the hog house, H, with runs to the east; over on the other side of the driveway is the big barn, B. Cattle can be kept on the south side next the cow pound, while the horses are housed on the north of the center gangway.

As to the distances apart of these various buildings—well, that depends on circumstances. We suggest from twenty-five to thirty feet as a good space between the hog house and barn; and there ought to be at least 100 feet between the farmhouse and the cow pound fence.

Now, there is a definite reason for the lay-out,—several definite reasons, in fact. The quarters of the larger animals—with flies and foul odors—should be as far as possible from the house; so we have set the barn and hog-pen at the very back of the group. The poultry yard is nearer the house, to protect against marauders,—human and non-human; besides, the farmer's wife should not have too far to walk as she goes egg-gathering and fowl-feeding. The dairy, too, had best be rather near the house for various reasons; and the machine shed, set just across the driveway, balances the group very well.

Naturally, the corn-cribs must be centrally located, convenient to barn, hog house and poultry yard.

Perhaps you won't copy this literally; indeed, the farmer whose place we have in mind has made some changes. Still, the general idea of this farm plan is just about right. Don't you think so?

[Inquiries about this design will be answered direct by mail, if a stamped and self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Address, "Architect," this office.]

ADVERTISEMENTS

When you write to an advertiser tell him that you saw his card in The Farm Journal. It is to your interest to do so, as Our Folks are treated honestly and served with the best. Read the Fair Play notice on the first page.

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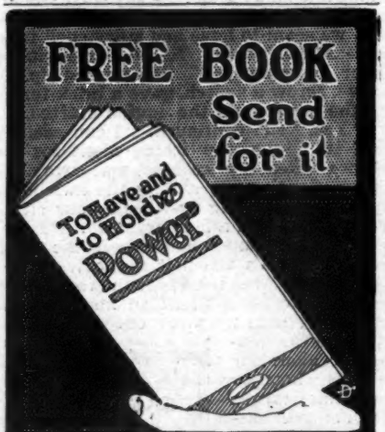
Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint, and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufacturer, 3 North Street, Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.



The standard handbook on gas engine compression. Every farmer who runs an automobile, engine, tractor, etc., ought to have it.

It tells how McQuay-Norris Cast Iron Piston Rings give more power, save gas, reduce carbon.

McQuay-Norris Mfg. Co.
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Name.....
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Between Ourselves

A New Rose—Hustling for Uncle Sam—The Talk of the Office

GUARANTEE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Realizing that persons unacquainted with The Farm Journal may hesitate to subscribe and pay for five years in advance, we guarantee:

(1) That within three months after paying for The Farm Journal any subscriber may notify us to stop the paper, and the full amount paid for the subscription will be refunded.

(2) That after three months any subscriber may order the paper discontinued for any reason, or for NO reason, and the unused proportion of the amount paid for the subscription will be refunded.

A Quick Job for Uncle Sam

WHEN the campaign for the last Liberty Loan was nearing the close, a representative of the Treasury Department walked into the Farm Journal office and said he wanted to borrow one of our presses to print a letter for Secretary McAdoo. At first it seemed impossible to accommodate him. The November Farm Journal was running on the big presses and it was important for us (and for you) to get it out promptly. But the Washington man said he had been to several cities and printing establishments, that no one else had the presses or paper or printers to do it, and that he simply must have 1,750,000 copies of this letter printed and mailed within three days! The success of the Loan might depend on it.

Well, we felt we must do it, and we did it. The letter was put in type, four pages the size of the Farm Journal page, plates were made, off came the November Farm Journal and on went the McAdoo letter, and away went the presses. At 1.30 A. M. the next night, the million and three-quarters letters were done. Everybody worked as patriots can and do. One of our men did his bit by working twenty-seven hours continuously. As fast as bundles were wrapped, tied, and addressed, Post-office automobiles whirled them off to the trains. Within three days from the time our friend from Washington walked into the office, Secretary McAdoo's letter was printed and on its way boosting the Liberty Loan.

Then we put the Farm Journal plates back, and started the press again on the November number, and by working just a little harder it, too, was on time. It was a lively three days!

More than 150,000 of Our Folks' subscriptions expire with this issue. If you find a subscription blank in this paper, it means that you are one of the 150,000, and your renewal should be sent at once, if not already on the way.

$500 for Correct Solutions of the Mystery Story

Very many of Our Folks will read and find intensely interesting the story that begins in this issue, called "The Double-Walled Secret."

A wealthy young Chicago man is hurt by falling with his aeroplane "somewhere in Wisconsin," and finds himself in a gloomy and mysterious house, guarded by Africans with rifles, and the unwilling guest of an attractive but inhospitable young girl. The girl saves his life from her father—and then the story gets more exciting and mysterious than ever.

What is behind the double wall, open at the top and guarded by a grating? Why should such a strange place stand in the midst of a peaceful Wisconsin countryside? We venture to say that thousands of Our Folks will be speculating about it, and as a little extra zest, we decided to offer Cash Prizes of $500 to readers who would like to try their hand at guessing the end of the story and the solution of the mystery. The first Prize is $250 in cash, the second $100, the others, $75, $50, and $25.

Not a Formal Contest

There are no rules, except that solutions must reach the Farm Journal office by February 16, and that the Editors are sole judges as to which solutions are entitled to the Prizes.

Any one may send a solution, whether a subscriber to The Farm Journal or not, but of course no one connected with this paper, directly or indirectly, will be awarded a Prize. There will be no ties, as we do not expect any one to guess the exact ending to the story, but only to come more or less close to it.

The end of the story will appear in the March, 1918, issue, so readers will have three installments, December, January, and February, from which to study out the Mystery of the Double Wall. Even without the incentive of the $500 Cash Prizes, we are sure Our Folks who like and read stories will find this one of the greatest fascination.

If this paragraph is marked, it means that this copy is sent you as a sample, and that we believe you should subscribe. One of our representatives will call at once, or if he does not turn up quickly, mail your order direct to us. See rates on page 636.

Poor Richard Almanac Free

Send a postal card for five sample copies of The Farm Journal, hand them to five neighbors who ought to be subscribers, send us the names and addresses, and we will mail you the new 1918 Poor Richard Almanac. An easy way to get the Amanac, which will also result in helping us get some desirable new subscribers, maybe.

A New Rose—"Aunt Harriet"

Rose lovers everywhere will be interested to learn that a beautiful new rose has been born, and Our Folks particularly will be delighted to know that it is named after our well-beloved Harriet Biggle. "Aunt Harriet" is the name, and next month we will take space to tell more about its beauties. Even in war-time roses must still bloom!

Our Trade Mark

Fair dealing follows the Fair Play notice over on the front page, and this tree is the sign thereof. No matter what or how you buy, whether through dealer or direct by mail, if a thing is advertised in The Farm Journal you can put your trust in the advertiser.

6 Mos. Only 10c

BOYS You want The Country Boy, a large 9 x 12 magazine chock-full of manly stories of adventure and how boys make money, Big pages on corn clubs, chicken raising, Bird Club, etc. Illustrated. The real boys' paper. Just the kind of reading matter you'll enjoy. This fine magazine sent 6 months on trial for only 10c (Canada 20c).

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Columbia Batteries

The heavier the power-demand, the more you need Columbias. They were made right in the first place—and improved each year for 28 years.

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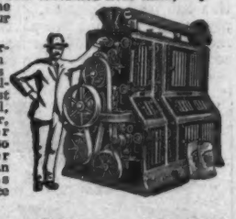
Cleveland, Ohio

Fahnestock spring-clip binding posts, no extra charge.

Make Money With This Flour Mill $150 to $1,000 Per Month Making FLavoFlour

You can do this by owning and operating one of these wonderful self-contained flour mills, and sell most of the flour used in your community.

The American Marvel is the sensation in flour mills, and is revolutionizing milling. It is the latest improved roller mill, and makes better, purer and whiter flour at less cost, so gives you greater profits. One man without previous milling experience can run it.



American Marvel Mill

Self-Contained

When you purchase an American Marvel Mill you become a member of the Community Marvel Millers' Association, and you can put your flour up under our nationally advertised brand "FLavo," as shown below. Your mill is then inspected every 30 days by our Service Department to keep you up to quality. We start you off and practically make your success assured.

Eaten in Hundreds of Thousands of Homes Every Day.

The present government control of wheat is all in favor of the owner of an American Marvel Mill. Write for reasons why.

This is one of the most permanent money-making business opportunities today. It can be yours complete with new building and power, if you have as little as $3,000 to invest. Seven sizes of mills, 15 to 100 barrels a day. Power required, from 6 h. p. up. Every sale on 30 days' trial.

Write for "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," owners' testimonials and our proposition about the opportunity of making FLavo FLour on the American Marvel Mill in your community, FREE.

Anglo-American Mill Co., Inc., 396-404 Trust Bldg., OWENSBORO, KY.

LAW FOR THE FARM

By A. H. Throckmorton

Liability of indorser without recourse—Collection of back taxes—Contract for sale of standing timber—Effect of conveyance of property to a woman and her heirs

LIABILITY of Indorser Without Recourse: If I have a note payable to me or order and I indorse it over to a third party by writing on the back the words "Without Recourse" followed by my name, am I liable on the note to the holder, upon the failure of the maker to pay it at maturity?

Pennsylvania. Reader.

As an indorser without recourse, you impliedly warrant to all subsequent holders who trace their titles through your indorsement, that the note is genuine, that the maker had capacity to contract, and that you do not know of anything affecting its validity; you do not promise to pay the note, however, upon the failure of the maker to pay it. The warranties mark the extent of your liability, and unless the holder can prove that you have broken one of these warranties, he can not hold you to any liability upon the note.

Collection of Back Taxes: Can back taxes for past years be legally collected where the owner of the property has not been guilty of any neglect of duty in the matter, but the assessor simply neglected to list the property for the years in which the taxes have not been paid?

New Mexico. Subscriber.

Yes. The mere fact that the non-payment of the taxes was due to the failure of the proper officer to assess the property will not relieve the owner of the property of liability for such taxes if they are subsequently assessed under a statute providing for such assessment. In other words, the Legislature has the power to pass a law imposing liability for such taxes when levied in accordance with its provisions, and the question in each case is simply as to whether or not all the provisions of the law have been complied with.

Contract for Sale of Standing Timber: If a contract for the sale of standing timber provides that the purchaser may cut all trees that measure twelve inches or more in diameter, does this mean all trees that measure twelve inches or more two feet above the ground, or all that measure twelve inches at the ground? Subscriber, *Maryland.*

There is no rule of law by which this question can be determined. The question is simply one as to what the parties to the contract meant by the use of the words which they inserted in it. If there is a custom in regard to the matter in controversy, the parties will be presumed to have contracted with reference to the custom, and their rights are accordingly governed by it. Thus, if there should be a custom of the lumber trade generally recognized and observed in the locality in which the transaction took place, this custom would be read into the contract and would govern the rights of the parties.

Effect of Conveyance of Property to a Woman and Her Heirs: If property is conveyed by deed or will to a woman and her heirs, can she convey or devise it, with the consent of her husband, to one of her heirs, without the consent of the other heirs?

Pennsylvania. A Subscriber.

In common speech, the word "heirs" is frequently used in the sense of "children," or "issue," or "descendants," and this is evidently the sense in which it is used in this inquiry. The law attaches quite a different meaning to the word, however. Ordinarily, the word "heirs" is interpreted by the law to mean simply those persons who would inherit one's real estate if he should die without a will. A person's heirs, therefore, may be his children or other descendants, or they may be his parents, brothers or sisters, or even more remote relatives. A conveyance by deed or will of property to a person "and his heirs" operates to give the person named an absolute, fee simple title to the property, and does not convey any interest whatever to any other person. The phrase is said simply to indicate the nature of the estate conveyed to the person named and not to point out any other person who is to take an interest in the property. One of the maxims of the law is that a living person can have no heirs, the reason for this being that it is impossible to tell until a person is dead who will survive him and thus become entitled to inherit from him. The difference between the common and the legal meaning of the word "heirs" is a good illustration of the wisdom of consulting a lawyer in regard to the writing and execution of deeds and wills; otherwise the proper words may not be used for the expression of the meaning intended.

[Legal inquiries will be answered in the paper, each in its turn, if of interest to the general reader. Those who want immediate replies by mail should remit One Dollar. Address, "Law Department," this office.]

Lawful Contraband

When the husband's sleeping soundly—
with the accent on the "sound"—
Then the wife arises quickly and in silence
hunts around
Till she finds his trousers hanging in the
darkness from their perch,
Then, in strict accord to custom, she employs the "right of search."

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Furs caught now are usually prime—sell best—bring **highest prices.** Ship yours **at once** before the big bulk of the season's catch **comes to lower demand.**

We own the **world's largest fur-selling auditorium.** Three times a week **big buyers** gather here—they **bid prices way up!** See the point? Ship to Funsten and get **most money** for your furs. Your check sent same day shipment is received. **Honest grading assures you full value for every skin.**

Over 500,000 shippers have found **"the big house"** gives the **biggest cash returns.** Send that bundle of furs today to

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FREE BOOK—Trappers' Guide, Supply Catalog, Game Laws—3 in One [2832

The World's Largest Fur House

"You Can't Buy Land There!"

By Bradford Knapp, Chief of Southern Extension Work

I WAS talking to a county agent in a distant state one day, and I happened to know two sections of his county, and I said to him: "Do you know the people of Hickory Grove?" He said, "Yes." "Can you buy farms there?" I asked. "No," he said, "none for sale." "Is the land good?" I asked. "It's as good as any in the state," he replied. "Are the people there happy?" "Happiest people anywhere in the world," he replied. "Well," I said, "why can't you buy land there?" "Nobody wants to leave; they are all happy and contented."

Then I said, "How about the land down at Woodstock?" "Just as good land as the other," was his answer. "Can you buy any of it?" "Buy almost any farm you want," he replied. "Why is that?" I asked. "Well," he said, "I don't know, unless it is just the difference in people." Then I said to him: "Don't you remember that at Hickory Grove they have had a community club for twenty years, and at Woodstock every farmer's hand is set against his neighbor?"

The Business of a County Agent

"The county agent is not a veterinarian, neither is he a cooperative buying and selling agency. He does not handle fertilizers. His business is largely educational. In the case of buying, it has been found good business to submit your wants to the local business men. In many cases, they have equaled and sometimes surpassed the offers of distant firms." I. J. Matthews, *Indiana.* County Agent.

And that is the secret of the whole thing. Show me a community with organization in it, with something which expresses the life of the community itself, and I will show you a body of farmers who are contented and happy, and are trying to solve their own problems, taking the intelligence of the whole community and applying it to those problems. Show me a community without organization, and I will show you, nine times out of ten, people who are dissatisfied with life.

[After you have read this extract from Bradford Knapp's address, stop and think whether there is any land for sale in your neighborhood. How about it in the adjoining county where there is a county agent?—EDITOR.]

How About Cooperative Buying?

There is every chance for county agents to neglect their field of work, which is to tell and show farmers the latest things in agriculture, and do things they are not expected to do, some of which are not connected directly with farm work, and for which some of the agents are not sufficiently trained. Unfortunately, a few of the agents are climbing the fences and stirring up opposition and criticism which can not help but hurt the work.

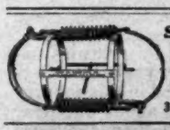
One thing which has caused a great deal of unfavorable comment in several places is the organization of cooperative buying associations, and the activities of the agents as business managers. In several counties in Wisconsin where the agents formed associations for the purchase of supplies, feed and fertilizers, the dealers naturally kicked and criticised the whole of the agents' work. Another agent in Idaho urged the people of his community to place their orders for coal, machinery, twine and other supplies with him, paying part of the cost when the orders were given.

We do not believe the government sent these men out to do that kind of work. Bradford Knapp, in charge of extension work in the South, points out that an agent should teach and not merely serve; that the county agent who makes himself a purchaser for his farm bureau is making his official position a private job, and using public funds for carrying on private business for private gain, a thing he should not do.

There is no wrong in an agent giving suggestions to the farmers about their buying and selling, so long as he uses judgment. Helping the farmers to find better markets in selling their stuff does not cause so much bitterness as collective buying. The Agent in Bureau county, Ill., has the right idea when he advises the breeders of pure-bred stock to combine their animals to make one large public sale which will attract more buyers. He also aims to keep a record of all the pure-bred animals in the county, so that he can tell buyers where to go for a good animal of any breed. Former County Agent C. E. Gunnels, of Seward county, Neb., gave letters from eastern dairymen who wanted to buy alfalfa, to his members, in that way furnishing them a market for their hay. In Delaware, Otsego and Essex counties, N.Y., the Agents suggested that the sheep raisers combine their wool into one large clip at selling time, and the result was stronger and more spirited bidding and much better prices.

We believe that these instances, and others like them, are all right; but if the agents try to persuade their members to get together and buck the markets, complaints are bound to arise which will bring the whole work into disfavor. Besides, in many communities there are organizations already formed for the purpose of collective buying. We believe it is only the exceptional agent who is capable of managing a cooperative buying association without slighting the agricultural work. The experiences of the granges show plainly that cooperative buying requires the undivided attention of the managers in order to succeed, and the county agents are not warranted in giving all their time to it.

How do Our Folks feel about it? We want to hear from the agents, too.



Sabo Sure Catch Trap
Designed to be placed in the animals' burrow. Your hardware dealer has them. Write for booklet. Agents Wanted.
SABO TRAP MFG. CO.
3120 W. 25th St. Cleveland, O.

HUNTERS, TRAPPERS, and all red-blooded Sportsmen should read the best magazine in the world in their line. It has the aroma of the woods and tells the value of all fur-bearing animals. Once read, you will want it always. Price, $1.50 a year, two years, $2.50. Send 15c. for a copy, you'll be tickled. Send for it today!
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FREE to Hunters and Trappers
Fine Taxidermy Book Sent Free. 32p. with hundreds of photos of mounted birds and animals. Learn this profession. Save your trophies. Decorate your home and den.
Learn to Stuff Birds animals, game heads, tan furs, make rugs & robes. Quickly learned by men and boys. Big profits from spare time. Intensely interesting. Investigate. Write today for free book. Only a few free—so rush.
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Trappers and dealers who are not getting full value for their furs are requested to write to us at once if they want to get all their furs are worth. We invite you to ship to us; you will find us to be one of the most reliable houses in the Raw Fur business and your neighbor will tell you so, if he happens to be one of our shippers. We will pay you as much or more than other reliable houses, give as good a grade as the best, and better than many others.
We stand express and mail charges when not above ten per cent. of value, do not charge a commission and you get your returns quickly. Shippers living in Northern, Western and Central Sections often get returns from us as quick or quicker than from many houses in those sections. This is your chance to ship to one of the best houses; select the right house now, sit down and write us a postal for our price list while you have us in mind and you'll be glad you made our acquaintance.
BENJAMIN DORMAN
147 WEST 24th ST. NEW YORK

The Safety Valve

Blow off Here

[The opinions below are the opinions of Our Folks—The Farm Journal expressly disclaims all responsibility therefor.]

I AM almost eighty years old. Served nearly five years in the army that we might have a free country to live in. Now I get $30 per month, while the young men who are today serving the country get the same as I do, and have clothes and board free.

While Congress is making such huge appropriations for the young men, it does seem to the old men who put in the best years of their lives that we might have a free government, that they should have at least $60 per month. I am in full accord with what is being done, but think that Congress should take a day off and be generous to the men who put the government on the road to its present greatness, and made this country a place worth living in.

El Paso, Tex. S. T. Ferrier,
Captain Co. A., 2d Indiana Cavalry.

"As Loyal as Natives"

The little episode in the October Farm Journal about that Missouri farmer of German descent being falsely accused of disloyalty as regards the flag he was displaying, struck me so favorably that I can not refrain from making a short comment upon it.

I think that if at present some more of the reports of disloyalty about Americans of German descent were investigated, they would prove to be similar to the one mentioned. It certainly is trying and discouraging for us German-Americans to be laboring diligently and honestly for our country, and then be branded by the press and public speakers as disloyal.

It has been my good fortune to visit a great part of the Middle West from Wisconsin to the Gulf, and I dare say that some of the best tilled land that I saw was owned by people of German descent. Is it not at present the German-American who diligently tills the soil in order to fill the nation's granaries, instead of idling away his time in stirring up ill-feeling? The Farm Journal certainly struck the right chord by stating that this particular Missourian was not so unpatriotic after all, and I can assure The Farm Journal that it will find the greater part of the German-American farmers of Missouri as loyal to their country as natives of New York.

Germantown, Ill. Jos. Borgerding.

A Back-Yard Spasm

Three young men I knew left good city jobs because they wished to live from the land. *I encouraged them.*

One got Leghorn eggs of me, got a lot of chickens, got lice, got naked chickens, got sick, got mad, and called me a bad adviser.

One got a house and a few acres, got hens, got five dogs, got drunk.

Another got a good start with 1,400 hens, got sixty acres, got an auto truck, truck broke down when peddling eggs and vegetables, poor fellow was two days getting home, wife got lonesome—and the spasm wound up.

From now on, never, never, do I advise a cobbler, a mason or a merchant to change his business to undertake farming. D. I. Kenyon.

Farmers and Liberty Bonds

The daily newspapers have reported that a St. Louis banker has been attacking the patriotism of American farmers.

He states that the farmers are not buying Liberty bonds.

The farmers are buying liberating machinery. Agricultural implement manufacturers are scarcely able to supply the unprecedented demand for improved machinery with which the American farmers aim to respond to the call of patriotism. Our war materials are not supplied to us. We have been asked to increase our food production and we are doing it at an outlay of millions of dollars for the necessary machinery and supplies.

He also states that we do not pay income taxes. That is a charge we have to plead guilty to, because we farmers are compelled to take as our income the thirty-five-cent part of the consumer's dollar. It's the fellows that get the sixty-five-cent part, without much expense or effort, that can afford and are compelled to pay an income tax.

He states that we will not sell our produce. I wonder what he thinks we do with it?

His last charge that we will not fight, not only fails to appreciate the element of struggle and warfare against destructive fungus, insect and germ life, which is of necessity a part of the life of every farmer in times of peace as well as war, but it also fails to appreciate a far-sighted governmental administration, whose wise exemption of the loyal food-producing class has done quite as much toward insuring victory for democracy as its mobilization of a vast army of patriotic soldiers.

In his statement that out of $40,000,000,000 gross income of the United States the farmers get $17,000,000,000, he must mean by farmers not only the tillers of the soil but also the workers in the various chains of industries supplying to the farmer his tools, his building materials, his apparel, his groceries, his medical supplies, his litigation, his legislation, his money, etc.,—in short, about forty-two and one-half per cent or more of the population of the country.

Cuba, N. Y. Monroe Conklin, Jr.

"We Give Our Sons"

Your Farm Journal is the only clean English paper that I see. You do not kill the German people by printing untruths. No one can know what we German women have suffered in this country—the anxiety and grief about our dear ones, not knowing whether they are alive or taken off by starvation. We give our sons and our money to the American government, and in return we are helpless against the many untruths printed about us. Mrs. L. Z., *Ohio.*

"All Talk"

A few evenings ago I had the pleasure, or displeasure, of hearing a county agent talk. It was all talk. He told us some things that were all right and true, but every careful reader of The Farm Journal knew them all a long time ago. That evening I made bold to ask him to explain the Farm Loan Act and farmers' loan associations—how we farmers could obtain the benefits of this act,—and he just held up his hands and acknowledged that he didn't know anything about it! He said he ought to know, but he did not. He even refused to read The Farm Journal article telling how to form associations! B. A. Mc.

The Farmer's Office

By H. K. Capps

We all need a place to plan and write

FARMERS are not slow in recognizing the value of an article or method for the improvement of their business, so they are buying typewriters and other office conveniences, and they're using 'em, too.

The typewriter is especially useful, as it writes letters in a standard way that indelibly stamps the sender as a business man. For the sake of the letter alone the typewriter is well worth owning; but it has other uses which help prove its value. Carbon copies of all letters written can easily and conveniently be made by inserting a sheet of carbon paper and a "second sheet" under each letter written. Carbon copies are accepted as evidence in the courts. Card index records can be printed by the typewriter; also bills, loose-leaf records, etc.

The first cost may be a bugbear to many. This is a needless fear, as a good rebuilt typewriter can be purchased for about $25 or $30.

The repair expense is usually very slight if the typewriter is oiled occasionally and used with reasonable care. It will be necessary to purchase a new ribbon once or twice a year, depending on the amount of writing done; but this is a very small item of expense.

A Gadding Gander

By D. E. W. S.

In Lewisburg, Pa., there lived a wise old gander that was a well-known village character. His master carried the mail from the post-office to the Pennsylvania and the Reading railway stations. This bird walked, like a dignified soldier, just back of the push-cart which contained the mail-bags. He marched with the original "goose-step." He appeared to

The postmaster's right-hand assistant—even the dogs respected him

pay attention to nothing beyond his duties as assistant mail-carrier; but he was really on the alert every moment. If a dog thought he would interview this strange feathered pedestrian, he suddenly found himself so surprised that he turned tail and ran. In fact, the dogs of the village learned to give this gander plenty of room on the sidewalk. He was kindly disposed toward grown people and little girls; but somehow, in his mind, he always associated small boys with annoying canines.

Whenever he lost sight of his master, who was attending to his duties within the post-office or stations, the gander lifted up his voice and whistled and shrilled until some one kindly opened a door and allowed him to enter the room where his master was at work. Occasionally, when snow was so deep that it made hard marching for the short-legged soldier, his owner confined him within a pen; but this he heartily resented, making so much noise about it that all the neighbors joined their voices with his petition.

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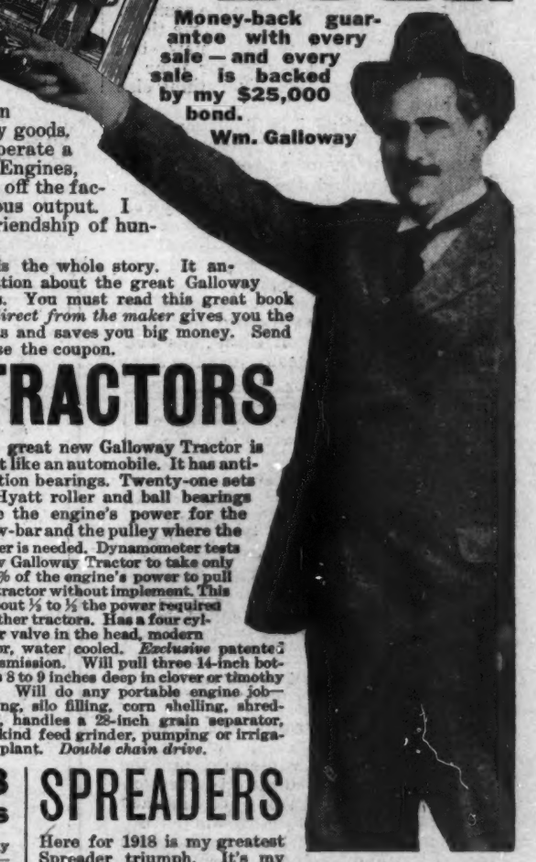

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Wm. Galloway

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My new 1918 Sanitary Model outstrips them all. There is no other separator built that I think can compare with it for fine construction, beautiful finish and down-right, clean skimming efficiency. Because my price is so low, don't compare my 1918 Sanitary Model with those cheaply built-down-to-a-price separators. My Sanitary is compared only with the finest and best built separators—the ones that usually are 20 to 40% higher than mine. Stand them side by side. Test them for every separator feature and see how the Galloway is unsurpassed.

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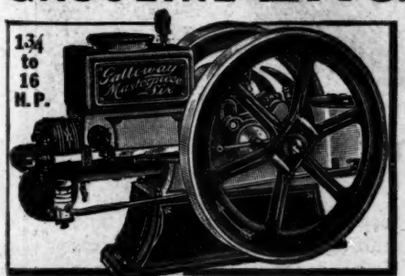

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Twenty Dollars a Barrel for Flour

By Farmer Vincent

"MERRY CHRISTMAS! Wish you Merry Christmas!"

How we little chaps used to hurry to get the start of each other on that, the biggest day of all the year to us! Out we would scamper to grab our stockings that hung over the line behind the kitchen stove, and back into bed to feel the little packages and to listen to the crisp rustle of the papers in which our Christmas gifts were wrapped. Surely, that was the year's biggest day!

I remember one Christmas day that was the very best of all. The country was in trouble and father was away to do his part, as he saw it, for the country. Times were hard. Sometimes we think the cost of living is high now, but mother paid $20 a barrel for flour in those dark days of '61. Everything else was high, too.

My brother and I milked cows for a neighbor at a cent apiece, earning enough in one summer to amount to $20.

But, hard though the times were, the stockings were hung in the chimney-corner just the same. Mother was not sure that Santa Claus would stop at our house that year, but we boys and girls knew he would; and he did.

In faith, believing, we pinned our stockings together at the top, and flung them over the line on Christmas eve, and went to bed to dream, just the same as ever, of the morning and what it would bring us.

A pair of boots with bright red tops and shining bits of copper at the toes

That was a good while ago, but the years have not wiped out the memory of the beautiful things my stocking had for me that frosty morning when I tiptoed out to bring it back to bed with me. First and foremost, a pair of nice warm, woolen mittens, knit by my mother's own dear hands. Then a fresh doughnut—not all hole, either—this, too, of her own making. Next a big apple with rosy cheeks. It looked for all the world like some that grew down in our own orchard, but who ever questions Santa Claus? Then away down in the toe was a stick of candy, striped red and white.

Christmas a happy day? Was there ever its equal on earth for joy and peace and good will? We boys had done some things to show our love for mother and the girls that day. No one was forgotten. And the thing that made the day glorious, as well as others in those lonely days when father was away never to come back, was the love that bound us together, for love was warmest when the fire on the hearth was coldest and the flour lowest in the barrel. When the world pressed the hardest, hearts drew most closely to each other.

The boy who looked out of his bed on Christmas morning and saw standing by the fireplace a pair of boots with bright red tops and shining bits of copper at the toes, knew in his heart that mother had worked and tugged and gone without many things she needed herself.

We hear men and women folks in these days say now and then, "I wish there were no more Christmas giving! It is an old story—all worn out!"

Christmas a burden? Oh, no! Christmas is all right. The trouble is that we have been giving things rather than love. Costly gifts with cold hearts behind them never touch those upon whom we bestow our treasures. Better the sweet doughnut, the apple with its rosy cheeks and the red-topped boots, with good tender hearts behind them, than the richest offerings wealth can make with no love back of them.

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From Your City Cousin

CHRISTMAS would lose much if we should cut out all the sentiment. I want to tell you of a custom that is spreading like a forest fire through many of our largest cities. In these cities there is an open display of sentiment that is not only beautiful in thought but a delight to the eyes. This custom prevails on Christmas eve. Where it is observed, a lighted candle, lamp or electric bulb is placed in every front window of the house. Or, there is a strong light in the rooms, which illuminates the windows. There is no danger from fire if proper care is used.

Just close your eyes for a minute and try to get the effect. Row after row of houses, some two story, some three, some higher, but in each window a light. Why, the effect is glorious, and gives a feeling of joy and gladness! In one of the cities last Christmas eve it snowed and each snowflake seemed to reflect some of the brilliancy. And all this is sentiment; all done in memory of the One who is the light of the world.

In addition to the lights, a child or an adult from each house is asked to sing, and a great chorus is formed. In some places these folks march through the streets singing; in other places they all meet at a park and sing the glorious Christmas carols.

Now, cousins, please light up your home on Christmas eve. Run the shades up to the top. If it is not practicable to put a light in each front window, a brilliant light in the center of each room will do. Why, your house will be visible for miles, and those that pass by will be cheered and more ready to meet the dawn of another Christmas.

Dancing and Country Life

Far be it from me to start a discussion on dancing; but this was so interesting to me that I put it up to you. A dancing instructor told me recently that she had four times as many requests to organize classes in country communities as she could possibly fulfil. These classes included folk dances for the children, and the modern dances for the men and women.

This instructor stated that she believed dancing was conducive to great good in many communities, that it interested the young, improved home life socially, and helped keep the children on the farm.

Here is an example she gave: There was one family, consisting of the father and mother, eight children and two cousins, that lived in a very out-of-the-way place. In the evening they had more or less trouble in entertaining each other, and some of the older ones would drive many miles to a village in order, as they said, "to do something." A city cousin visited this family one fall, saw the state of affairs and said, "Here, I'm going to give you folks a present; it will consist of a phonograph, a dozen good dance records and twelve dancing lessons. Will you accept?"

There was some murmuring from the parents, as they were not quite sure that dancing was respectable. This cousin was rather a good talker, quoted the Bible, explained that there was dancing *and* dancing; and amid much cheering from the youngsters, the offer was accepted. Everything came in good time, including the instructor, who was the right kind of a fellow. He came twice a week for six weeks, and by that time the whole family was dancing, including father, and the phonograph had been supplemented by a piano.

Has it worked? Well, it has. It keeps the young folks at home, enables them to work off some superfluous energy, entertains them, and it has helped to make this home quite a center for many of the young in that community. Whether it will work in other communities, I know not.

Warden McKenty, of our big penitentiary, said, "Cabaret life and public dances are doing great harm to our young folks in the city;" and it's so. Make home attractive to the young and they won't be driven to cafes for "a good time," just for the sake of "doing something."

Now, cousins of mine, when you are around the table on Christmas, just before the plum pudding is brought in, listen closely and you will hear a "Merry Christmas" from

Your City Cousin

Going To Burn Wood?

OUR Folks who plan to relieve the coal shortage this winter by burning wood can figure, roughly speaking, that two pounds of seasoned wood have a fuel value equal to one pound of coal. While different kinds of wood have different fuel values in general, the greater the dry weight of a non-resinous wood, the more heat it will give out when burned.

The available heat value of a cord of wood depends also on the amount of moisture present. When the wood is green, part of the heat which it is capable of yielding is taken up in evaporating the water. The greater the amount of water in the wood the more heat is lost.

Where wood is to be burned in a stove or furnace intended for coal, it will be found desirable to cover the grate partly with sheet-iron or firebrick in order to reduce the draft. If this is not done the wood is wasted by being consumed too fast, and makes a very hot fire which in a furnace may damage the fire-box.

Each section of the country has its favored woods. Hickory, of the non-resinous woods, has the highest fuel value per unit volume of wood, and has other advantages. It burns evenly, and, as housewives say, "Holds the heat." The oaks come next, followed by beech, birch and maple. The white pines have a relatively low heat value per unit volume, but have other advantages. They ignite readily and give out a quick hot flame, but one that soon dies down. This makes them favorites with rural housekeepers as a summer wood, because they are particularly adapted for hot days in the kitchen. The same is true of gray birch, or "white birch," as it is often called.

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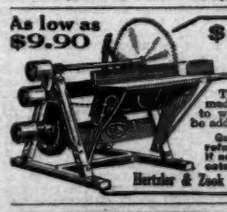
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Why Your Loan May Be Refused

By Geo. W. Norris, National Farm Loan Commissioner

In the November number Mr. Norris told of the progress so far made in this great movement. He here details some of the difficulties in administering the Loan Bureau. Note his prediction that this is destined before many years to be the greatest financial institution in America.

WHILE farmers are waiting for their loans or for the appraiser they often become impatient with the system. They are not to blame for this, because the system is working under a heavy handicap of piled-up business. Sometimes associations ask for loans which are larger than they are entitled to under the law, and sometimes applicants think that the appraisers value their lands entirely too low.

Every officer in every bank, however, and every employee of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau is anxious to give to every farmer as large a loan as he is entitled to, but all are equally anxious not to give anybody more than the law allows or more than what constitutes a safe loan. It would be a terrible tragedy if the banks were to make loans in a careless or free-handed way so that in the course of years farm loan associations would find themselves insolvent because of the failure of farmers to pay their interest and installments on the principal.

All the money loaned to the farmers, except $9,000,000 which was subscribed by the government, must be borrowed through the sale of farm loan bonds, and the business must be safe or investors will not buy these bonds. Frequently borrowers are obliged to accept a loan which is smaller than they think they ought to have, but this is a thing which works for safety, security and a permanent farm loan system. After an association has had its loans closed and the money paid over, the dissatisfaction seems to disappear. The farmers know, or ought to know, that if their appraisements are rather low to begin with they can come into the system again when the values of their farms are shown to be higher than their present appraisements, and secure additional loans. This is a system which will expand the loans just as fast as the values of the farms are expanded.

In some parts of the country people have been colonized on lands which are not high in value and have been induced to pay, for the lands, prices which are entirely too high. In such cases the farm loan system can not help the applicants out. They have been "stung," and if they still owe more than fifty per cent of the appraised value of the lands plus twenty per cent of the permanent insured improvements, they can not borrow money under this system to take up the loans. "Safety first" ought to be the motto of every financial institution, and the federal farm loan system bids fair to be the greatest financial institution in America before very many years.

The loan committees of national farm loan associations should bear in mind, when they pass on the value of the farms, that they are acting for the United States government and not for the borrowers. They should remember that no farm ought to be appraised so as to call for a loan higher than they would give if they were lending their own money on it. One man who was trying to get loans through on what the bank thought was an inflated value, criticised a member of a Farm Loan Board for saying a word of caution in the making of these loans. "He talks," said this farmer, "as if he were loaning his own money." In saying this he complimented the member of the Board. No man in the federal farm loan system is willing to loan the money borrowed on farm loan bonds on any other basis than the way he would be willing to loan his own money, and if the business was run on any other basis it would sooner or later come to grief. Operated safely and conservatively, it will live to bless the farmers of the United States through all future generations.

A Zone System for Periodicals

A great increase in the postage rate

The income tax bill, which was passed by the extra session of the Sixty-Fifth Congress, known as the War Congress, included a provision increasing the postage rate on magazines and other periodicals, and applying the zone system, as in the case of the parcel post. All religious, scientific, literary, labor and agricultural publications are included. Of course it applies to The Farm Journal and it means that, after the law goes into effect, should it not be repealed, we must pay more than three times as much postage as we pay now. We must pay eight times as much on our paper sent to the Pacific Coast as we do to the nearest zone.

The surest way to cut this big country up into a lot of little countries, without cohesion of the parts, is to discourage the dissemination of periodicals of nation-wide character and circulation, by prohibitory costs of transportation to widely separated sections.

There should be no north, nor south, nor east, nor west, but one country with indivisibility and solidarity throughout the whole nation. The American people should know each other, their ways, their habits of thought, with heart-throbs in unison, so that in every national crisis, and at all times, they will have uniformity of purpose and stand before the world as one mighty people.

Therefore the postal zone system as proposed for the public press, curtailing its even and unobstructed flow from state to state, into every portion of the nation and its outlying dependencies, would prove a menace to the future welfare, strength and stability of the Republic.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat at over $2 per bu. offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You Can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley and Flax.**

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is now an extra demand for farm laborers to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service in war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

F. A. HARRISON, 210 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa. W. S. NETHERY, Interurban Bldg., Columbus, Ohio. O. G. RUTLEDGE, 201 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N. Y. C. J. BROUGHTON, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill. GEORGE A. HALL, 125 Second St., Milwaukee, Wis. R. A. GARRETT, 311 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn. Canadian Gov't Agents.

SUGAR—4c

MAIL order houses waste thousands of dollars daily sending expensive catalogues to people that don't mean business. We eliminate this waste and sell for less by sending our catalogue only to people that prove their sincerity by taking advantage of the big saving offered in the following trial assortment.

HERE is your opportunity to become a customer of a Real Wholesale Grocery that can save you big money on groceries every day in the year. Indications point to unheard of high prices on all lines for the winter months. Our customers can be protected. Send your trial order and get our catalogue. It's brim full of bargains that you need and want. Get it today and lay in a supply for the winter.

Note! We reserve the right to limit each customer to only two assortment orders.

BEST PATENT FAMILY **FLOUR** 196 LB. BBL. **8.50**

WITH GROCERY ASSORTMENTS

Money Back If You Are Not More Than Pleased

GROCERY ASSORTMENT No. A.6

Approximate Retail Price		Our Wholesale Price To You
	Approximate Weight, 19 Lbs.	
$0.50—5	lbs. Domino Cane Granulated Sugar	$0.29
.12—1	Large Size Package Quaker Oats	.06
.08—1	Package Uneeda Biscuits	.02
.08—1	Bar Ivory Toilet Soap	.03
.15—1	Can Campbell's Tomato Soup	.08
.07—1	Bar Kirk's Flaky White Laundry Soap	.02
.07—1	Bar American Family Soap	.02
.25—1	Can Sardines, French Style	.14
.90—2	lbs. Moneyworth Brand Coffee	.70
.80—1	lb. Tea, highest grade, uncolored Japan	.87
.50—1	lb. Guaranteed Baking Powder	.39
.39—1	Bottle Concentrated Bluing	.23
.60—1	lb. Pure Breakfast Cocoa	.33
.50—½	lb. Pure Ground Cinnamon	.20
$5.01		Our Special Catalog Free! OUR WHOLESALE PRICE TO YOU $2.99
		Approximate Saving to You of $2.02

GUARANTEE Each and every item we sell is guaranteed to be exactly as represented—the best that money can buy. You cannot buy the same quality of goods at such low prices from any other firm on earth. However, should you be in any way dissatisfied simply return the entire shipment and get your money back. We guarantee that you will never lose a penny in your dealings with us.

DON'T FORGET We send our catalogue only to those who buy this special assortment. We do not sell a part of the order or any item in it, separately, but our Big Bargain Catalogue contains hundreds and hundreds of these great bargains which you are privileged to buy in any amounts you want. Get this catalogue and save money. Send your trial order today. Simply enclose money order or check for $2.99 and say "Send me assortment number A-6."

MONEYWORTH WHOLESALE GROCERS

Dept. A-6, 14th and Ashland, CHICAGO, ILL.

NOTE: The above firm is reliable. Send them your order. Independence State Bank, Chicago.

Harvesting the Ice Crop

By Hollister Sage

We once asked a man why he didn't build an ice-house and fill it, and he answered, whimsically: "I'm like the fellow who didn't mend his leaky roof—when I can do it I don't need it, and when I need it I can't"

THE larger the amount of ice packed in a body the better it will keep. It will not keep without drainage and ventilation. The ice-house should stand on sand or gravel or have ample artificial drainage put in to carry away the melted ice; if there is a drain it should be trapped to prevent air from entering the house. The ice must be packed on a bed of sawdust or marsh hay two feet deep, and be packed in a solid layer of cakes that are sawed with square angles and as large as can be handled conveniently, say 22 x 30 inches. Place these on edge, all one way and twelve inches from the sides of the building until solid, and if spaces occur between them fill with pounded ice. After the upper surface has been leveled

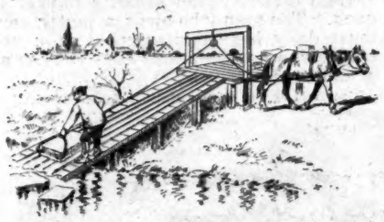


Fig. 1

in the same manner, and the sides next to the wall filled with sawdust tramped hard, place the next layer. This is to be continued until the house is full, say to within three feet of the eaves. Over the top of the ice place eighteen inches of sawdust. Above must be plenty of ventilation.

As mild weather approaches, the ice should be inspected two or three times a week and the side packing kept tramped hard, to make sure that no ventilating tunnels occur in the sawdust, for these quickly waste a ton of ice. A stick may be needed to punch down sawdust into such spaces. As the sawdust is taken from the top to fill around the sides, more must be put on, keeping it eighteen

Fig. 2

inches deep; but as ice is removed, see that sawdust does not accumulate much deeper than that, as it will generate heat and the ice will not be ventilated and will waste rapidly.

Many persons in a rural community upon learning that ice may be bought, will come and buy it, thus saving delivery. It should sell to these neighbors at thirty-five cents per hundred, and be delivered at fifty cents and sometimes higher. Of course ice will wet a wagon if placed in it with no protection, but a sheet of galvanized iron turned up at the sides and front for an inch and allowed to project under the end board, will keep the wagon dry.

To aid the farmer in securing his ice harvest there are some very helpful tools on the market, such as ice plows, saws, hooks, chisels, tongs, etc. We show a simple loading platform, Fig. 1; and a homemade lift, Fig. 2, for loading ice into sled or wagon.

I Am Going To GIVE AWAY Two More Automobiles on February 23, 1918.

This makes sixteen automobiles given away in less than that many months.

Why do you always let some one else get these cars? You might just as well have one as not. Don't you want one? Some one is surely going to get them and you can have one if you *really* want it. That's not all! I'm going to give away at the same time a lot of other valuable rewards. There is a list of them in another place on this page.

Before you go any further, if you think there is any catch, and that I won't do just what I say I will, read this guarantee:

TO OUR FOLKS AND OTHER FRIENDS:—We guarantee that these two automobiles and the other rewards, precisely as described, will positively be given away on February 23, 1918. Every person who tries for these rewards will be given exactly the same fair and square treatment as every other. No special information or privileges. No one connected with The Farm Journal, and no one from Philadelphia or any other large city, will be allowed to compete. The rewards are offered to country people exclusively. Our 40-year reputation and entire financial responsibility stand back of these statements.

WILMER ATKINSON COMPANY.

I am The Reward Man

I am going to give away these automobiles and other rewards, to those who will help me get subscriptions to The Farm Journal. You know everything we use in printing The Farm Journal costs more than ever. In spite of this it is *better* than ever. Better paper, better ink, better articles and more of them, better pictures and ever so many more of *them*. And every month it is better than it was the month before. Other publishers have been compelled to raise their subscription price. We don't want to, but may have to. The surest way I know to prevent it is to get a lot of new subscribers at the old rates. Every subscriber you get for me helps *you* by keeping the price of *your* paper from going up. It's just like getting paid for saving money. By helping me you help yourself; and think of the wonderful chance to get for your own one of these splendid automobiles or other rewards. Surely you will lose no time in sending me the coupon down in the corner so that I can tell you *all* about it.

You would be surprised to know how really few people actually *try* for the cars which I give away. And how easy it is for those who do so! Several times in past contests I have been disappointed at the small number of Our Folks who entered. I know everybody is even more busy than usual this year, but still I believe enough will give me just a little of their time to pay me for these automobiles and other rewards I am going to give away on February 23, 1918. Of course I'm going to give them away anyhow, but I'd rather feel that those I give them to have earned them.

Just picture yourself sitting here

This Overland

is the one I am going to give away. It is the latest 1918 model, fully equipped and complete in every detail and will be delivered right at some one's front door without a cent of cost to them. Don't you want to get it? Send me the coupon and I'll tell you how. The other car I shall give away is a latest model Ford Touring Car, also fully equipped. Would you rather have it? As soon as I receive the coupon I'll send you full details of my offer. Besides the two cars I'm going to give away the other rewards listed here at the left. Surely there is something in that list you want.

$1500 in Rewards

(Delivered through your local dealer.)

1st—Overland Touring Car
2d—Ford Touring Car
3d—Indian Motocycle or Piano
4th—$75 Diamond Ring
5th—17-jewel Elgin Gold Watch
6th—15-jewel Elgin Gold Watch
7th—61-piece Chest of Silver
8th—$15 Victor Talking Machine
9th—7-jewel Elgin Gold Watch
10th—42-piece Dinner Set
11th—42-piece Dinner Set
12th—Eastman Folding Kodak
13th—Eastman Folding Kodak
14th—31-piece Dinner Set
15th—31-piece Dinner Set

Rewards duplicated in case of ties.

Remember that other papers cost more than they used to; remember that The Farm Journal has not been raised in price; remember that in The Farm Journal the subscriber gets more for his money than in any other farm paper; and remember now you get more in The Farm Journal than ever before. All this makes it easy to get subscribers. Oh, yes! I almost forgot to say that old subscribers are sure to renew when asked, and renewals count the same as new subscribers. Just a few subscribers between you and a car. I'm sure you want one, and here is the thing to do to get it. Cut out and mail me this coupon right away. I am surely going to give away those two cars on February 23, 1918, and it rests with you whether I give one to you or to some one else.

Mail the Coupon for Full Details—SEND NO MONEY

Mail me the coupon now, today. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Just as soon as I receive it, I'll mail you full details of my plan, my Auto Book which gives full descriptions of both the cars, and a surprise that will help you to become the owner of one of these splendid rewards. Mail the coupon—you cannot know *all* the features of my plan unless you do.

Don't send me any money—not even a postage stamp, but mail the coupon before you forget it.

The Reward Man

The Farm Journal, Philada., Pa.

CUT OUT AND MAIL—DO IT NOW

The Reward Man 8 J

The Farm Journal

Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send me full information about the automobiles you are giving away. The signing of this coupon does not obligate me in any way.

Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____ *R. F. D.* _____ *Box* _____

A Neighborhood Tractor

By A. M. Lawrence

Here's a plan that should put a tractor on thousands of eastern farms

MY plan as roughly worked out is as follows: Say there were three farm neighbors, A, B and C. A, being in possession of more capital, is in a position to purchase a tractor.

My plan would be for A, B and C to get together as follows: A to use his tractor to plow the land of all three, in an order based upon which land was first best fitted for working.

Let us say that C's land is first. My plan would be for B to unite with C, using their teams in manuring, liming

Many of our southern folks can still work the soil. The tractor-pulled discs are a very great help in pushing operations these days of labor shortage

and in other ways preparing C's fields for the tractor plows, etc.

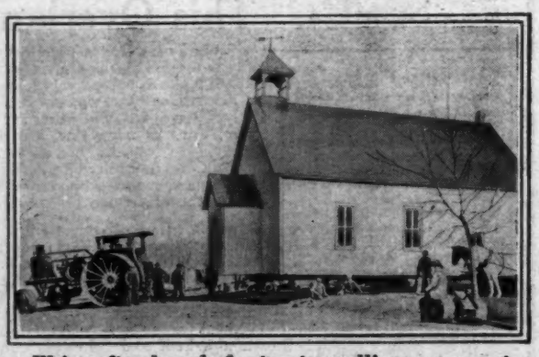
While A was plowing C's fields, B's and C's teams would be carrying out the foregoing program on A's fields, which we will say was the next in order for plowing; and in due time B's farm would be treated in the same manner. Of course the difference in the size of the three farms might make some difference in the land to be plowed by A's tractor; but, if for argument A's land had the greatest acreage, the work done by his neighbors B and C in preparing his fields for the plow, would offset the cost to him of operating his tractor, namely, the cost of fuel and the wear and tear on his outfit; and if it did not, this could easily be adjusted by a friendly agreement. The advantage to A of being able to dispense with most of his horses, is an offset to help balance his investment of capital in the tractor.

I believe if a plan of this kind were tried, improved or modified to meet existing conditions between friendly neighbors, that it might work out to their mutual benefit in many ways. By deciding to raise, where possible, similar crops each year in a rotation suitable to everyone, they would develop community interest, valuable to each and all.

What would apply in the preparing and plowing of the land would also apply to the harvesting and storing of crops at the end of the season—by the use of the tractor in conjunction with the binder, reaper, thresher, corn-husker and shredder, and last, but not least, our valuable friend the silo filler; and after all these had received attention, our tractor friend could haul its train of loaded wagons to the nearest market, or to the railroad for shipment to more distant markets.

After all this harvest work is done, there is always work that the tractor can do on the farm—wood sawing, stump pulling, pumping, road improvement about the three farms, and often county work, if the season is fairly open and if you can get into the good graces of the county commissioner of roads and highways.

New Jersey.



We've often heard of a tractor pulling a man out of a bad hole of debt, but here's a tractor moving a church! There seems to be no end to the things that a nice halter-broke tractor can do

Farming Without Horses

There is a man in Wisconsin who has never had a horse on his farm. Two years ago he settled on the cut-over land of Marinette county and began clearing his farm with a big tractor. For two years he has plowed and harrowed his land, planted, cultivated and harvested his crop, all without the aid of horse-power.

This man's experience is but a forecast of what may happen on some other farms.

Small Tractors for Small Farmers

Until recently the public mind has considered the tractor suited only to the large western farmer, but with the introduction of the light-weight tractor this sentiment has changed. The small tractor of today may be operated almost anywhere, in any field, no matter how ill-shaped it may be. Then, too, the average farmer can easily reshape his fields, when it becomes necessary, and in this way eliminate crooks and turns. There is work for a light tractor on almost every American farm, and the use of such tractors is steadily growing as they become better known.

Adjusting the Carbureter

When the carbureter needs adjustment, it is usually best to set the needle valve for best operation at low speed. Then speed the engine up and regulate the tension of the auxiliary air-valve spring. Be sure to remember that a rich mixture will cause more trouble than a lean one.

Smoke from the exhaust will make known the fact that you are using too much "gas." Smoke from too much lubricating oil should not be confused with that caused by too rich a mixture, however, for the smoke from the lubricating oil is blue, and that from a rich mixture a dirty black. Too lean a mixture will cause the engine to sputter and pop in the muffler with a great noise. This is not harmful, but if the mixture is extremely lean, the motor will not develop its rated power.

P. T. Hines.

Motor Griefs

By Walt Mason

The man who owns a motor car with briny tears bedews the land; he dwells where tribulations are and walks with sorrow hand in hand. When skies are bright he starts to roam, to view some sweet, attractive scene, and when he's nineteen miles from home, he finds he's out of gasoline. The grievous mishaps always chance when he's remote from all repairs, to which unhappy circumstance he owes the whiteness of his hairs. The radiator's dry as dust, in some drear desert long and wide; and for a well, in deep disgust, he scours the whole bleak countryside. And when he lacks an extra tire, an inner tube is sure to split, and kneeling in the mud and mire, he weeps and prays and throws a fit. If he's in haste to get to town, to fetch a doctor or a nurse, the steering gear is broken down—if not just that, it's something worse. There's always something he must buy, a tire, a corkscrew or a jack, the cost of motoring's so high that it would break a banker's back. The man who owns a motor car must daily hear misfortune's call; he walks where tribulations are—yet has a grand time after all!

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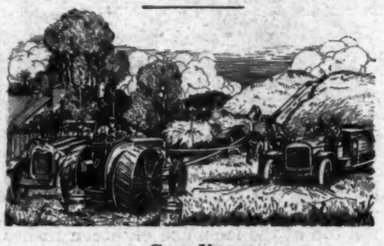

Gasoline

By Lydia M. D. O'Neil

I send the little flivver racing down the boulevard,
And I turn the ten-foot windmill in the modern farmer's yard.
I run the separator and the twenty-gallon churn;
I run the vacuum sweeper and the ice-cream freezer turn.
I wash the clothes and iron them, and even bake the bread,
And furnish light for folks to read until they go to bed.

'Tis I that make the tractor go, and plow the furrow deep;
That spread the fertilizer, and that help the crop to reap.
'Tis I that fill the silo up, and pack the silage down,
And saw the wood and yank the stumps, and take the girls to town;
And drive the well-drill down until it strikes a lake of oil,
And operate the pumping plant that irrigates the soil.

And I will run a lawn-mower straight up the steepest hill,
Or operate a motor-boat or turn a cider-mill.
I'll do a million things for you, and do them mighty well,
For I'm the prototype of every ancient magic spell—
The greatest little wonder-worker earth has ever seen
At just-so-much per gallon, for my name is Gasoline.

Dense, even, hard hitting, quick opening pattern of the Winchester 20 gauge

Winchester Model 12 Hammerless Shotgun, made in 20, 16 and 12 gauges

Start the boy right in with this 20 gauge gun

Old wing shots are coming to it; beginners are learning with it.

Start that boy of yours right in with a 20 gauge Winchester Model 12 shotgun, the sportiest gun of them all.

Light in weight, ideally balanced, quickest to get on the birds of any shotgun, your boy will take naturally to the Winchester 20 gauge. And when, later on, he gets out among good sportsmen, he will be glad you picked a real sportsman model for him at the start.

Sport for sport's sake

For field shots at close range the Winchester light 20 and 16 gauge point quicker than any other. They work smoothly in whatever position they are held.

The best old wing shots follow sport for sport's sake. They are turning to the Winchester light gauge models—the Model 12, 20 gauge hammerless, and Model 97, 16 gauge hammer—because these guns test the sportsman's skill and mettle to the utmost.

The barrel *is* the gun

Men who know guns realize that the accuracy and durability of a gun lie in the barrel. On the quality of the barrel depends the quality of the gun. There is absolutely no difference in the standard of quality of the barrels on the highest and lowest priced Winchester guns. With Winchester the barrel *is* the gun and the single standard of quality has been attained only by the most unremitting attention to the boring, finishing and testing of the barrel.

The Winchester barrel

The barrels of the Winchester Models 12 and 97 have been bored to micrometer measurements for the pattern they are meant to make. The degree of choke exactly offsets the tendency of the shot to spread. Until the pattern proves up to Winchester standard, the guns cannot leave the factory.

The Nickel-Steel construction preserves the original accuracy forever. The Bennett Process, used exclusively by Winchester, gives the Winchester barrel a distinctive blue finish that, with proper care, will last a lifetime.

What (WP) means

This mark on the barrel means *Viewed and Proved Winchester.* This stamp stands for Winchester's guarantee of quality, with fifty years of the best gun-making reputation behind it.

Every gun that bears the name "Winchester and is marked with the Winchester Viewed and Proved stamp has been fired many times for smooth action and accuracy, and with excess loads for strength. At every stage of Winchester manufacture machine production is supplemented by human craftsmanship. It is a *test and adjustment process.*

It is this care in manufacturing that has produced in the Models 12 and 97, guns of unsurpassed game-getting qualities that have won the name of "The Perfect Repeater" among wild-fowl hunters. Start your boy with one.

Write for details of Winchester shotguns, rifles and ammunition

The Winchester catalog is an encyclopedia on shotguns, rifles and ammunition. Every hunter should have one. It gives detailed specifications of the Models 12 and 97 and describes at length the principles on which every one of the world-famous Winchester shotguns and rifles is built. Write today. We will mail you a copy free, postpaid.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
DEPT. A-3, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

HOME DEFENSE LEAGUES!

We have a Winchester for County and Home Defense Leagues which is meeting with universal approval. Many Home Defense Leagues throughout the United States have already been equipped with this gun.

Winchester Model 97 Hammer Shotgun

Take-down Repeating Shotgun. Made in 12 gauge, weight about 7¼ lbs; and in 16 gauge, weight about 7⅛ lbs. The favorite with shooters who prefer a slide forearm repeating shotgun with a hammer.

WINCHESTER

World Standard Guns and Ammunition

OUR BUSINESS METHOD

The Farm Journal gives no chromos, puffs no swindles, inserts no humbug advertisements, and does not devote one-half its space to telling how good the other half is. It is furnished to single subscribers 5 years for $1; to subscribers in Philadelphia, Canada, and foreign countries (except Mexico and Cuba) 5 years for $1.50, as we must pay extra postage. Its motto: No partisan politics, but farmers at the first table, no truce to monopoly, and fair play to all men.

Entered at the Philadelphia Post-office as Second-class matter, in accordance with the Postal Laws.

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THE FARM JOURNAL

(UNLIKE ANY OTHER PAPER)

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER, 1917

The liquor business has always been a curse to the world. Before Columbus discovered America, the authorities of the city of Ghent, in Europe, found it necessary in a time of dearth to forbid the conversion of grain into the brewing of beer. Thus does history repeat itself.

Little things are not to be despised. Given time enough, a sack of grain will empty itself through a small mouse-hole.

The American farmer is now having his innings. It was a long lane and once it looked as if there would never be a turn.

We should take an inventory of our friends as well as of our goods.

"The Year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die."

(Gentle and affectionate—considerate of petty offenders, but severe with great ones—watchful but discriminating—unchained and ready to protect Our Folks.)

Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest ever, "Stung again." Our Folks who read the various warnings in this little department become pretty nearly sting-proof.

You won't find any cigarette ads in The Farm Journal, nor any pretty pictures showing somebody smoking them. The man who first called them "coffin nails" knew what he was talking about.

Beware of running an auto or a gasoline or kerosene engine in an enclosed, unventilated place. The fumes from the exhaust are a deadly poison. One of our neighbors, a splendid fellow, was found dead on the floor of his garage last winter, killed in this way. Pass this warning along to your neighbors and tell them you saw it in The Farm Journal.

Our dog has his opinion of the rascals who try to fleece the farmer folks by sending out attractive letters urging them to invest in this, that or the other. Maybe it is land away off somewhere one day, or mines another day; or perhaps it may be a cheap spectacle offer. We have just put into the stove a letter promising to tell us how to make our fortune by writing motion picture plays. That went up the flue quickly!

Nothing Can Rob the World of Christmas!

NO calamity, however appalling, can rob the world of Christmas and all that it means to young and old. Sanctified by centuries of observance it has become the brightest season in the calendar. What a wealth of tender memories cluster about the day!

As evidence of the universal feeling of good will to men despite the war—we have to note the world-wide efforts to alleviate the pain and misery caused by the strife: to care for the orphans and comfort the broken-hearted.

Folks, this is the biggest time of character-testing since Christ came on earth. It takes a stout heart to face the future, and a brave soul to go on with the every-day jobs and put them through, rain or shine, disaster or victory—but go on we must and will!

Price Fixing That Needs Fixing

A FIXED minimum price of $2.20 a bushel at the primary market for this year's wheat crop, and a guarantee of a minimum price of $2 for next year's crop, is assured the farmers.

But why stop at wheat? Why not a minimum price on corn, potatoes, etc.? And why not a fixed *maximum* price on flour and corn-meal, so that the price of bread may not soar unduly? Already the price of corn is elbowing the fixed price of wheat, and stock feeders have had to send their animals to market in a half-finished condition, because the price of corn made its use prohibitive.

Use your own individual judgment about selling wheat—it won't go higher, that you know. Don't let your cows and pigs all go, for even if feed is high now and seems as if it would go up, stock will go even higher in proportion—it just can't help it! Get all the labor-saving machinery, both for farm and house, that you can make use of profitably—machinery is not going to come down soon.

How To Get Dollars from Waste Land

OUT in Wisconsin, recently, three men with stump-pullers, plus one team of horses and a driver, cleared one acre of eighty-one old white pine stumps in less than half a day. The average pull on a stump was two minutes and six seconds. In these days of high-priced farm products it will certainly pay many farmers to get a stump-puller and clear up stump land that is now practically useless.

On His Way

AT night when we are resting, or during the busy day when our eyes are momentarily lifted from a desk piled with manuscripts and proofs, we see in memory—ah! so plainly—a freckle-faced little chap cheerily trudging down a long hot farm lane carrying a tin pail of cool water "for dad" who is harrowing a peach orchard over on the hill. And when the precious pail is safely in our hands his dear dirty face is filled with happiness, despite the fact that his little bare arms are tired and his bare feet sore and hot.

That was twenty years back. This week we said good-bye to the same little chap, now grown to manhood, who is on his way to "somewhere in France." He is glad to go, and we are proud to have him serve his country.

It was not easy to see him go—and yet there is an uplift, an inspiration, in such good-byes. The old flag takes on a new meaning, memories become suddenly precious, and America ceases to be just a word.

Increased Exemptions for Farmers

THE President's letter to Our Folks, printed in the November Farm Journal, has created a profound impression. People are writing to us for copies of the letter, farmers are talking about it everywhere, special newspaper articles are based on it, and the President has directed the War Department to have copies printed (Form 39) "to be sent in answer to all letters relative to discharge of farmers."

Already there are signs that the spirit of this kindly letter is beginning to be felt throughout the land. "For the first time," says the Kansas City Star, "President Wilson has reversed the decision of the Kansas City district appeal board on an occupational claim for exemption from the draft. Edward B. Kennedy, a Nodaway county farmer, is the man exempted. Kennedy lives with his aged mother and an invalid sister, ten miles east of Maryville. The family owns a large tract of land, and his claim was based on the fact that he was the head of the family and the only one to look after its welfare and to run the farm."

A few days after the President's letter was sent to us, came an announcement by the Provost Marshal of a new system for calling drafted men for the second and subsequent armies. This will classify drafted men, not called for the first army, into five groups: Class 1 will be called to service first (regardless of how their numbers were originally drawn); Class 2, next; and so on. Under this new method skilled farm laborers and farmers are given, we think, a greater measure of exemption than they have hitherto had.

Certainly it looks as if mistakes were made on the first drawing, but they are apparently not to be made again, and the revised regulations are much fairer to the agricultural interests.

"Three Rousing Cheers

for your effort in trying to get increased exemption for farmers. Somehow or other you fellows manage to do the farmer the real service, after all. I hope you bring this thing to a favorable decision. It is the most patriotic single act that can be performed, in my humble opinion. Strength to your arm!"

Hedgesville, W. Va. Charles Ross.

TOPICS IN SEASON

Christmas is here—a merry chap who comes in all kinds of guises. Sometimes he wears whiskers and sometimes he doesn't. He may be young or old, tall or short, fat or thin. But you can always tell him by the twinkle in his eye and the gifts he brings. His heart is as warm as his farm hearthstone, and many a poor or unfortunate neighbor rises up in the morning to call him blessed.

May your Christmas be a happy one—and here's the Editor's hand on it!

See that the stored corn or grain has sufficient ventilation to prevent spoiling.

Hard-wood wedges in the end of the axe-helve soon work out. Pine wedges stick a good deal better.

If you haven't cobs, green hickory wood is the next best thing for smoking hams. Gives them a really good flavor.

Let the boys and hired men try out their ways of doing things occasionally. Farm work is monotonous where all individuality is denied the worker.

The Farm Journal thinks that a bushel of seed wheat out in the ground is worth fifty shut up in the bin to mold and spoil waiting for a better market.

When the world is frosty everywhere, warm up your corner of it with a smile. But don't try it on the potatoes down cellar—you can't keep *them* from freezing that way.

We wonder if any of Our Folks would sit in the house and see a man lift and tug out in a snowdrift where his load has tipped over, and not lift a finger to help him? We don't believe they would!

Next time you are in town, drop in at the hardware store and get a small coal-scuttle. Take it down to the granary and keep it there for putting grain into sacks. Beats anything you ever tried.

Some folks have toughened themselves by being out-of-doors in all sorts of weather; but nobody ever saw a plow, mowing-machine or other farm tool that was made any better by that kind of treatment. It can't be done!

The outlets of tile drains should be protected to prevent small animals from entering them. Such places are often selected for homes, and rubbish is carried in for nests. A coarse wire screen will keep pests out without hindering the free passage of water.

The farmer's office equipment pictured on this page may not be the latest cut, but it does the work. Next year he's planning to replace the stove with a hot-water radiator, an up-to-date filing cabinet, and a few other modern helps. But he will probably leave his coat off, just the same, for he believes in solid comfort when at work—no office dudes for him!

We saw a couple of men sawing wood the other day with a cross-cut saw, and felt sorry for them, the saw lugged so. There was not enough set in it. Half an hour spent in putting that saw in good order would have saved a great deal of strength, and the men could have sawed far more wood. Getting ready for work is just as important as working.

A good grindstone is a prize. So many of them are too hard or too soft. If you have a good one, use it right. Keep it out of the sun and rain. Never leave it with water in the trough so that the lower side will be immersed, which will make a soft place; and when grinding be careful not to let the axe, or whatever it is you are sharpening, turn up on the edge. That will make a bad notch in the stone and prevent perfect work thereafter.

Small Fruits

Mary says that she ought to be jealous of the way I hug the fire these cold nights.

Have you mulched the strawberry bed yet?

Strawberry jam for breakfast, preserved raspberries for dinner, currant jelly for supper—say! who says a berry grower isn't in clover nowadays?

When the ground is frozen, underground drains are loafers, because the surface water can't get into them. Before winter sets in I like to make some little furrows or ditches between the plant rows, to help carry off surface moisture.

Draw the currant branches together and tie them to prevent their being broken down by the snow or sleet of winter. This same idea can be used to protect other kinds of berry bushes from the damaging effects of the storm king.

"Excuse us, neighbor!—may we look into your business office a moment?" We've printed an appreciative little article about it on page 628

Have you a copy of the Biggle Berry Book in your library? Useful reference book to have, or to give to a friend. Fifty cents a copy, postpaid; or, $1.25, including a five-year subscription to The Farm Journal to yourself or a neighbor.

The best mulch material to use is clean straw; this is placed on the strawberry plants four to six inches deep after the ground has been frozen. In the spring after the ground is thawed, the straw is worked around the plants. This serves several purposes, such as keeping the patch free from weeds, conserving the moisture, and forming a clean mat for the berries to ripen on. After the fruit has ripened, the straw may be removed.

In selecting varieties of strawberries to order for the home garden next spring, those having high quality should have preference; and a group of varieties which will give the longest possible ripening period should be selected. In deciding which to plant, be sure to get some "perfect," Fig. 1, varieties—that is, varieties which have both stamens and pistils in the blossom. The "imperfect," Fig. 2, varieties have the pistils and not the stamens, and will not produce fruit unless fertilized by pollen from other plants having both stamens and pistils. The common method of arranging the varieties where the imperfects are planted, is to plant one row of the perfect variety, then two of the imperfect, and so on.

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

I want to tell you about our everbearing strawberries: In April I set out between six and seven hundred plants. Lost about twenty-five. Since July 20, up to September 1, we picked 100 boxes off those plants. We did not give them any care until we saw what they were trying to do, then we got busy. They need the runners kept off, and plenty of water. They will surely repay in berries for what attention they get. As a commercial success I think they are O. K. One week we sold $7.40 worth of berries from said patch—fifteen and seventeen and a half cents a box, and the demand is large at that price. The plants were loaded with berries and bloom until frost. *Col.* K. Dambach.

There is one yellow raspberry well worth the raising, mainly because it sets off so beautifully a dish of either the black or the red varieties. This is the Golden Queen, which with us is the best; when thoroughly ripe it is exceedingly good in flavor, but is not quite so sweet as either the black or the red. This variety is propagated, pruned and grown in the same manner as the red raspberry.

The Orchard

When winter snows are piling over field and fence and bough,
There are apples in the cellar, there is fodder in the mow;
And though the north wind threatens dreary frozen months to bring,
We laugh because beneath it all we hear the voice of Spring.

Stir up the fire!

Put some more apples to roast on the hearth.

Let's be cozy and comfortable these long winter evenings.

Where are my slippers? And where is that dish of nuts that Sonny brought down from the attic?

Here's a footstool for mother's feet. And some corn for the popper. And a new book to read. Who said that life on the old farm was just one blamed thing after another? I rise to protest!

December is a good time to cut scions for next spring's grafting. Take them

from the tips of limbs that made a good growth last summer. Bury them in sand or earth in the cellar where they will be cool and moist but not wet.

If you must ship apples when severe weather threatens, be sure to line the inside of barrel or box—top, bottom and sides—with double layers of paper. Most folks do not fully realize the excellent non-conducting qualities of any kind of paper.

The Biggle Orchard Book makes a nice Christmas present for a friend, or it's a fine reference book to have in your library. Fifty cents a copy is the price, and we pay the postage; or send us $1.25 and we'll include with the book a five-year subscription to The Farm Journal. Book and paper can go to different addresses if desired.

Farmers do not always quite realize the great value of cleaning up the orchard during the winter. Many insects and fungous diseases which would make trouble the following season can be destroyed in the cold months. First remove all trash and burn it, thereby destroying the insects that are lying dormant. Then remove from the orchard all mummied fruits. Old rotten peaches, apples, plums and other fruits, whether on the tree or on the ground, contain millions of spores which are capable of spreading diseases to the next crop of fruit.

A casual glance at some orchards by passersby would lead them to conclude that the owners had contracted a case of colic from eating green apples, and, therefore, put the blame on the orchard. The trees are scraggy and scrawny in appearance, while some of them look as if they were on their last legs. It is a shame that these big profit-makers are allowed to go to ruin, when just a little care each year would save them.

Most unheated cellars or basements will furnish fair storage for apples. A temperature of 40° to 50° would be ideal, but variations between 34° and 50° are safe. Storage rooms should be kept dark, especially in late winter or spring. In early winter before cold weather sets in some ventilation should be provided for large quantities of apples. A few bushels need very little ventilation. Apples will not keep in a heated cellar or basement. If there is no cool storage room provided, partition off part of the basement, as far as possible from the furnace.

If people who do not care for trees had been with me recently and witnessed the transplanting of a number of big

Here are some of our orchard folks who have raised, as a side line, Christmas trees to sell in town

elms, they would have been convinced that trees have a real value. The yard in Harvard College had been made barren by the death of its beautiful elm trees, and thirteen enormous trees were brought from a neighboring town and set out in the place of those that had died. One elm was fifty feet high and weighed eight tons. The roots were wrapped in straw and guarded from contact with anything that could do harm. The multitudes watching the work understood that trees are worth while and have both a money and a sentimental value. H. S.

Protecting the trees from mice: The writer has proved to his own satisfaction the real worth of old newspapers wrapped about the base of young fruit trees as winter protection against mice, rabbits and sun-scald. An added protection is shown in the cut in the form of an old tin can wrapped about the base and pressed down into the earth. A lot of old empty cans can be put into the fire and the solder melted off. The sides can then be pulled apart at the seam. If newspapers or cans are not at hand, use strips of lath placed upright close together and tied into position, or building paper, or strips of wood veneer, or fine wire metal screen, or old pieces of tin, sheet iron, etc. Almost anything that protects the lower part of the tree trunk will answer.

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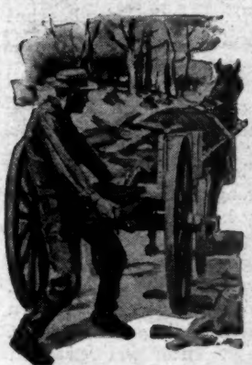
Selling Stumps

By Lawrence C. Longstreet

Turning a waste product into dollars and cents

ONE day about a year ago found me with a lone dollar in my pocket and no work in sight. After doing some hard thinking as to how I could add to my available funds, I thought of some pine stumps on land belonging to a milling concern. On inquiry I found that the owner would be very glad to get rid of those stumps.

Accordingly, I invested my dollar in as much dynamite, fuse and caps as it would buy. That wasn't very much, but it was sufficient to blow out and break up three full loads of the stumps, that I was able to sell at $1.50 per load as fast as I delivered them. In short, in less than a half day, I converted my original dollar into $4.50. With that capital I purchased a larger supply of explosives, and repeated the operation on a larger scale. Before I finished I had a pocketful of money in the place where the lone dollar had formerly reposed.



"In less than half a day I converted my original one dollar into $4.50"

The average-sized stump in this part of the country will yield a good one-horse load of the finest kind of firewood. When the stumps are blasted out they are broken up into pieces about right for firewood. The smaller pieces can be used in the kitchen stove, and the larger ones in the sheet-iron heaters commonly used in this locality. The wood readily sells for $1.50 a load here, although I am told that in Raleigh a two-horse load of the wood brings $8. It takes about six stumps to make a two-horse load. They can be blasted in from one to two hours' time, and at a cost that will enable the blaster to more than double his money by selling the wood.

It is easily possible to make money both ways in a business of this kind. Men that have stumps on their land are usually willing to pay a fair price to have them taken out. This will at least cover the cost of the work, and the amount realized from the sale of the wood should be clear profit.

It seems strange to me that so many farmers permit stumps to remain in their fields when the stumps can be taken out at no expense to the farm owner. By that I mean the stump wood can be sold for more than it costs to blast it out. I believe that if farmers owning stump land knew this, there would be more clearing done. *North Carolina.*

Imported Words

By Walt Mason

When I refer to some one's garage, I make the blamed word rhyme with "carriage." The purists and the man scholastic think I deserve a scoring drastic. "The word," they say, with pain and sorrow, "from France's lexicon we borrow, and they pronounce it—as you orter—with accent on the second quarter. You have a fit and then a spasm, and sideways twist your facial chasm, and say 'gar-rodge,' your larynx lending, to put the accent on the ending." When we pinch words from other nations—such customs are great aggravations—and in our speech incorporate them, with English accents we should weight them. The purist thinks I'm rather cranky; and he will wildly take his hanky, and in his laughing mouth he'll stuff it, when I make reference to "buffet." "Buffay," he says, when he's done smiling, "you should pronounce that word beguiling. It's borrowed from the French or Galic, which should be known to every aleck." I take the purist by the shoulder, and bump his head against a boulder.

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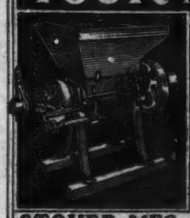

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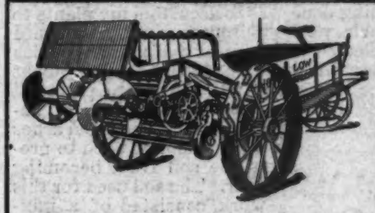

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How I Made a Window Garden

By Drue Allman

There's something cheery and sunshiny about this article—we like the tone of it, and can almost smell the flowers! Whoever can bring a breath of spring into December is a good fellow indeed, and we are glad to let him talk to Our Folks

IT is late afternoon in December. The dark gray clouds, the cold drizzling rain and the wind sighing through the naked tree-tops, oppress me. But as I step from gloom without into my living-room, sadness changes to joy—I have entered a garden, small, to be sure, but a *real* garden, nevertheless. Before me is a large bay window framed by a gorgeous mass of color and foliage. Begonias, geraniums, coleus, heliotropes, fuchsias, sweet alyssum, scarlet sage, impatiens and primroses shed their gladness and beauty about them, while the tender ferns, palms and climbing ivy cheer me.

I started my winter garden about the end of October, before Jack Frost had become a constant caller. The first thing done was to accustom my plants to their new environment. Therefore I selected the choicest and most vigorous plants from the beds and borders about the house and put them into pots and boxes, according to their sizes, being careful to place some coal ashes in the bottom of each to prevent the soil from becoming sour. The soil used for this work consisted of a mixture of one part well-rotted manure to three parts of the best garden soil I could find.

Selecting a sheltered but sunny corner of the front porch, I kept the plants there about ten days, during which time they received the benefit of full sunlight and careful watering. Here they made a good root growth and were better able to withstand the sudden change from the garden to the house.

The bay window of our living-room opens to the south, southwest and southeast. I have noticed that the latter exposure suits the plants best, as they receive the brightest sunshine from ten in the morning to one in the afternoon. When I measured the width of the sills I found them a scant six inches. I widened them to eighteen inches, using chestnut lumber (which stands dampness well) planed and painted two coats of olive green. This extra width of sill permits the growing of several rows of plants, the small plants nearest the glass.

Instead of buying expensive saucers and pans to retain the excess water, I set the pots and boxes upon a three-inch layer of sphagnum (florist's) moss, packing the moss well about them until only the rims were visible. The moss not only absorbs all the drainage water, but prevents the pots from drying out quickly. Another point in favor of the moss is its attractive appearance. A very natural effect is obtained by tacking strips of bark on the front and back edges of the sill (see cut) and allowing ivy or periwinkle to hang over.

In arranging my plants for the most artistic effect, I trained the climbing vines, such as smilax and morning-glory, along the sides of each window-sash, in order to hide the woodwork as much as possible. These windows are opened only upon the mildest days. The room is aired by opening the windows and doors of adjacent rooms, while the plants are covered with muslin or newspaper to protect them from the drafts. The taller plants I arranged at the back and sides of the window where they would cast the least shade upon the smaller ones about them.

The temperature of the living-room varies between 60° and 75°, although I aim to keep it as near 65° as possible. A pan of water, placed on top of the stove, fills the air with enough moisture to prevent too rapid drying of the leaves.

There is a great danger of overwatering plants before the roots are able to withstand it. Only sufficient water should be given to prevent the foliage from wilting. Later on, in late winter, when the sun becomes brighter and the pots are filled with young roots, water may be given freely.

"THE thing looked like a double wall twenty-five feet high and 200 feet long. The windowless structure was unlike anything Tom Kelcey had ever seen before—it seemed unreal, uncanny, somber ....."

Sounds mysterious, doesn't it? Turn to page 651 and read the beginning of this fascinating tale of mystery and love. $500 in cash to those who guess the secret hidden behind the strange double wall.

The Poet's Corner

John D. Wells, whom we introduced to Our Folks last month, wants to go to France to help give, with his readings and recitations, a whiff of cheer and comfort to what will probably be many of our homesick soldier boys. Whether he goes or not, he will leave with us his monthly supply of verse. How the "Little Boy From the Poor Farm" arouses one's sympathy! Every mother will appreciate the delicious humor as well as the truthfulness of "Under the Evening Lamp." Perhaps the fathers will also.

Under the Evening Lamp

"Daddy, where does the summertime go?"
"Go ask your ma!"
"What would we have if we didn't have snow?"
"Go ask your ma!"
"How do they put all the pits into plums?"
"Santy Claus makes all the dollies and drums,
Don't he, pa?" "Why ain't our fingers all thumbs?"
"Go ask your ma!"

"Why is the pigs' tails all twisty and curled?"
"Go ask your ma!"
"Why don't we never fall off of the world?"
"Go ask your ma!"
"Don't people never breathe nothin' but air?"
"Where does the shadows go, up on the stair,
When there ain't nothin' nor nobody there?"
"Go ask your ma!"

"Who was the very first parunts of all?"
"Go ask your ma!"
"Didn't *they* never have parunts at all?"
"Go ask your ma!"
"How did it happen that you come to stay
Here in our house with our ma every day?
Which of you started it anyway? Say?"
"Go ask your ma!"

The Little Boy From the Poor Farm

We used to live on the Chick-a-ree,
My ma an' pa an' our dog an' me
An' brindle calf an' a banty hen,
'Til pa got ager an' died, an' then
My ma died, too, an' the sheruff up
An' held a vendoo an' sold my pup
An' brindle calf an' my hen an' things,
An' a man by the name o' Landrum brings
Me up t' the village—*an' he's trustee!*—
To where the Home fer the Friendless be!
An' last of Aprul er first o' May
I cum out here fer t' work by day
Fer Mister Gibbons; an' now that all
The harvest's over an' gittin' fall,
I'm goin' back t' the Poor Farm.

I've gone t' school an' I'm turnin' ten,
An' almost strong as the hired men;
I've earned my keep in a lot o' ways,
"That's real surprisin'," Mis' Gibbons says;
I've fed the pigs an' I've run the churn,
An' brung the wood fer the stove t' burn,
An' druv the cows; an' I've gone t' town
An' brung the mail an' the groceries down,
An' worked the garden an' watered stock,
An' helped with puttin' the corn in shock,
An' helped t' cradle an' bind an' reap,
An' worked purt' nigh 'til I fell t' sleep,
An' never complained ner faulted none—
But now that all o' the work is done
I'm goin' back t' the Poor Farm.

I've liked it fine an' I like the folks—
The hired man an' his funny jokes;
He plays jewsharp an' he calls me "Bub"
An' 'vites me out fer a game o' "scrub"
When evenin' comes; an' he lets me win!
I like my room with the fixin's in,
An' like the dog, 'cause I learned him how
T' snap fer meat when I hollered, "Now!"
I like the nayborhood boys an' girls,
Espeshully her with the hangin' curls
That never points when I'm goin' by
Ner hollers, "You're poor-farm boy!" An' I
Have allus wanted to show her how
T' make dolls' hats out o' buckeyes—*now*
I-gotta-go-back-t'-the-Poor-Farm!

Going Out

By Walt Mason

In this fair world in which we dwell no man's so greatly needed that when they toll his passing bell his going is much heeded. Today we see a shining guy of whom the world is talking, and we remark, "If he should die 'twould set the planet rocking. Oh, it would jolt this country hard, to lose this human pattern; the solar system would be jarred from Jupiter to Saturn." And then this man of mighty brains is taken with the colic, and fifty-seven kinds of pains around his innards frolic. The doctors round his couch have swarmed as thick as they were able, and in the end we are informed that he has slipped his cable. The great man's dead! And still the sun its daily bonfire raises, and still the stars, when day is done, come forth and shine like blazes. The government wags on the same, dissatisfaction giving, and men pursue the same old game they played when he was living. The fame he worked so long to build has vanished, as enchanted; the great man's place is promptly filled, the great man's dead and planted.

[Copyright by The George Matthew Adams Service.]

Put your Motoring on a War Basis with the Franklin Car

SOME people think they can solve the thrift question by talking about it. The war situation is actual and real. Every man feels it is his duty to help the country, but he tells you what the Government ought to do instead of taking the first practical step—meeting the plain facts in the things close at hand; things he buys and uses and pays to maintain.

Gasoline and rubber are prime necessities of War. Yet many a car owner who talks thrift is actually destroying *fifty per cent more* of these commodities than his motoring should require.

War Time Activity Demands Economy in Motor Car Operation

Ask the man who gets eight, ten or twelve miles to the gallon of gasoline and five or six thousand miles to the set of tires. He probably has the feeling—almost the conviction—that he can do better with the Franklin, but it is easier to close his eyes to the facts and wonder whether the Franklin's record for gasoline and tire saving is really and actually true.

He does not *investigate*—he takes refuge in general doubt.

Another way he has of side stepping the issue is to argue that in these days it is better economy to hang on to his old car. He knows how wasteful it is to run, yet he overlooks the fact that the Franklin saving in gasoline, tires and oil would more than carry his *investment* in a Franklin Car.

Perhaps he says he will meet conditions by using his car less. He forgets that while the average car is standing idle its *depreciation* offsets any reduction in running expense he could make.

He ought to see that it is true conservation for him to put his motoring on a War basis *now;* clean up his old car proposition; take a fresh start and get an automobile that actually fits conditions as they are *today.*

War time thrift and economy are possible to every motorist without reducing his mileage or curtailing the use of his car. War time activity makes this fact of vital interest. Thousands of men are finding increased demands upon their time and more work for their automobile.

Franklin Holds World's Records for Thrift and Efficiency

The Thrift and Efficiency Standards of the Franklin Car are matters of public record.

On May 1st, 1914, 94 Franklin Cars in all parts of the country averaged 32.8 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

On May 1st, 1915, 137 Franklin Cars averaged 32.1 miles to the gallon.

On July 13th, 1917, 179 Franklin Cars established the remarkable average of *40.3 miles to the single gallon of gasoline.*

All records under Standard Efficiency Test Rules.

In the Yale University Fuel Economy Test, Professor Lockwood and Arthur B. Browne, M. E., established the fact that the Franklin Car uses *less* gasoline per mile than any other car with six or more cylinders.

On November 17th, 1915, a Franklin Car covered 1046 miles on a single gallon of oil—a run from New York to Chicago.

Right Now Is the Time for All Motorists to Investigate the Franklin

Franklin Economy and Efficiency as demonstrated by these records of low gasoline consumption, continue throughout the car. Franklin owners' individual *tire mileage reports,* for instance, over a period of five years, give a national average of 10,203 miles to the set.

The *value of the Franklin Car as an investment* is clearly shown every time you find a used Franklin for sale. It brings a 20% higher price than any other fine car in proportion to its first cost and the use it had. The time is close at hand when the motorist must choose between a restricted use of his car or meeting conditions in a *constructive way* with the economical Franklin.

Touring Car	2280 lbs.	$2050
Cabriolet	2485 lbs.	2850
Town Car	2610 lbs.	3200
Runabout	2160 lbs.	2000
Sedan	2610 lbs.	2950
Limousine	2620. lbs.	3200
Four-passenger Roadster	2280 lbs.	2050
Brougham	2575 lbs.	2900

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When Santa Claus Hid His Face

By Christine Whiting Parmenter

"'Twas the night before Christmas and all through the house not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse"—remember that blessed old poem that used to ring in our sleepy young heads just a few years ago? Well, here's a new kind of a Santa Claus that will thrill young and old hearts alike. We hope he will never hide his face again!

IT was Christmas eve. A light snow had been falling all day, which with the setting sun and rising wind had become something akin to a blizzard. It was a night when those happily housed would glance out into the storm, and say: "How Christmassy it looks!" and then draw closer to the hearth fire.

Save for belated delivery wagons the streets in the residential part of the city were almost empty; but lights shone everywhere, and in one particular house the unshaded window revealed a gorgeous Christmas tree, a big old-fashioned fireplace, and two stockings filled to the brim by loving hands. A man and a woman were putting last touches to the tree, unaware that some one out in the storm was looking in upon them.

Standing with his back to the wind, his hands plunged deep into his pockets, was a man who gave the people within only a passing glance, his eyes held fast by the two Christmas stockings hanging by the fire. He had tramped the streets all day looking for work, for he had promised his wife that he would not

A man and a woman were putting last loving touches to a Christmas tree, unaware that some one out in the storm was looking in upon them

return without something for the children's Christmas; but it was now late evening and he was as empty-handed as when he had started out. He was gazing in a sort of fascination at the scene before him when, with a last loving touch to a beribboned package, the woman switched off the light, leaving the room in darkness save for the fire on the hearth.

The man outside shivered, and pulling his collar closer about his neck started to face the storm again; but he had gone only a few short blocks when he stopped, arrested by a sudden temptation.

"I'll do it!" he muttered huskily. "I'll take just one thing from each stocking. They'll never miss them with that big tree loaded with gifts, and my babies shall keep their faith in Santa Claus. I've never been a thief before, but——"

He forced himself to retrace his steps, and coming in sight of the house once more he saw a light go out in an upper room. "I'll give them an hour to go to sleep," he thought, and kept steadily on, walking rapidly to keep out the cold.

It was nearing midnight when he returned. The street was deserted, and with a quick glance in all directions he entered the yard and crept toward the house. The room where the stockings hung had windows looking out on a porch. He smiled grimly as he noticed the old-fashioned window fastening. With no trouble at all he slid back the catch, raised the window quietly and stepped inside the room. Here he paused to tie a handkerchief across the lower part of his face.

The dying fire cast a flickering light around him, and his cold fingers trembled as he felt of the bulging stockings. It was not easy to decide what to take. Not the doll, he thought, his intuition telling him that it was the work of the mother for her little girl. Not the set of doll jewelry in its satin case; nor the little muff of soft gray fur; nor—— It was too much like robbing a baby's bank! A flush of shame arose to his face, and hastily he began replacing the contents of the stockings. His children must not have their Christmas at such a price. He would go home. Perhaps even now Molly had found a way—dear Molly, who had always risen so buoyantly above their troubles. He was replacing the stockings upon the fireplace, when he was startled by the sound of a childish voice.

"Oh, what have you done to your

[Continued on page 648]

The Fire Tree

By B. B. Buckley, ex-Fire Marshal of Ohio

On Christmas eve many homes will be set afire by carelessness in handling candle-lighted Christmas trees. To the thoughtful will come the reasons for the hints which follow:

Never leave an illuminated tree unwatched.

Never use cotton batting nor festoons of tissue paper on a lighted tree.

Never use ornaments made of celluloid.

Never let a child touch the tree, nor permit a draft of air to sway the branches while the candles are lighted.

Never put cotton beneath the tree to make the carpet look as if snow-covered.

Never remove presents from the tree until the candles have been blown out. When the removal of presents begins, children, and adults, too, are giving their attention to individual items rather than to the tree as a whole, so it doesn't much matter how the tree looks then.

In the interest of beauty and safety, also, it is better to put the presents under the tree, not on it, for most of the presents ordinarily placed upon a tree disfigure it both by their presence and by springing the branches out of position, spoiling its symmetry.

A sponge tied to the end of a long stick and a pailful of water should be kept beside the tree while the candles are burning. If the tree is a large one, have a stick, sponge and water on either side of it.

Aside from the fact that the store decorations are scarce and expensive, economy should be practised wherever possible this year. The decorations that you make at home, or that the children make, speak eloquently of a labor of love and add to the Christmas spirit. With a little thought and ingenuity a tree may be safely and beautifully decorated at slight expense.

What could be sadder than marring this joyous and sacred season by turning a fir tree into a fire tree?

Farming Behind the Trenches

What American men and money are doing for stricken France

[Editor's Note: The Society of Friends, one of the small religious bodies of the United States, but which has numbered among its members many men and women of national importance, is aiding the stricken and devastated regions of France in reconstruction work. The Society has sent 135 men and women over who are busy running sawmills, building portable houses, rebuilding homes, and replanting waste and desolated farms. Here is a personal letter from J. Henry Scattergood, who was sent over as a Friends' commissioner.]

SCORES of acres are now being plowed by the use of motor tractors, and we are informed that there are already 400 such in a large region back of the lines, the exact extent of which we have not learned. We are also told that there are to be 600 more tractors brought in for the same work as fast as possible. This wholesale plowing is done right across country without regard to property lines or ownership. I might say, parenthetically, that the Prussians destroyed all public records in or near Ham, and probably elsewhere, as well as the landmarks, so that there will be many difficult problems to solve in the future. For the moment, however, the government is working these large fields together, as stated, keeping track as far as possible of the individual equities, with a view to compensating the owners later; and no doubt the proceeds of the crops will be trusteed, or an account kept to work out this proposition.

But it is quite evident that this kind of agriculture, important as it is, does not cover the full needs of the community. Many of the returning villagers come back to find they have no horses, no tools, no place to live. They are not allowed to be there until a habitation of some kind can be found for them and, therefore, in the case of the completely destroyed villages, the first things needed are portable houses. In some cases there are people who have returned and found or constructed a shelter of some kind. These people, however, are not in a position to make a fresh start in life, even if they have the courage to do so, because they have no materials to work with. Frequently their lands are not so located that they fall within the work done by the government as described. Naturally, the government will only do such work in very large units and in the best located lands lying in great level stretches. Here, there and everywhere, however, will be found other land in which these returning people are interested, and which it is important should be developed; and it is upon this kind of land that we feel that our work can be employed.

We send the necessary men and implements from village to village and plow perhaps an acre apiece for each family that may desire it, so that they may start with a garden and have something to do and an object to live for. We give the necessary seeds and small tools, as far as possible; also, distribute from time to time rabbits and chickens. Then, later, if and when the help is needed, we expect to mow the hay or cut the crops, if same can best be done by machinery, and also thresh the grain.

In the last few days the departmental authorities have named four villages near Roye, for us to do repair work in, and they have given us permission to take available material from one house in order to repair another, provided this is done under the supervision of the authorities and proper lists be kept of the material taken, so that compensation can later be made. This makes possible the repairing of partially destroyed houses, and is preferable in such cases to building portable houses.

face, Santa Claus?—you don't look a bit like yourself!"

He turned quickly. A tiny girl was standing in the doorway, her long night-gown caught up in one hand, showing her little bare legs and feet. She advanced into the room, not waiting for him to answer, and laid her hand confidingly upon his arm.

"You must be very cold," she said softly, "traveling all that distance in the storm. Can't you sit down and get warmed through, or won't the reindeers stand? Did you hurt your face when you came down the chimney, and have to tie it up?"

So she thought he was Santa Claus! The man forgot his troubles for a minute as he smiled down at her.

"I'm afraid I can't wait," he said gently. "The reindeers are very restless. I have filled the stockings, you see, but I was wondering if I ought not to take something out. My pack is empty, and I've just remembered two little girls who have nothing at all in their stockings, nor have they any tree."

"Oh!" breathed the child softly, "they may have my whole stocking, and Baby's, too. Tell me about them, dear Santa Claus. Are they big as I am?"

Half unconsciously she had pushed the man into the chair before the fire, and climbed upon his knee. Unconsciously, too, perhaps because he had children of his own, he reached for a rug and wrapped it carefully about her, protecting her from the dampness of his clothes. He loved all little children, this man from outside, and his voice grew very tender as he told her about those two little children, best loved of all, who might have no Christmas. The child leaned closer as he talked, until her curly head rested against his shoulder. The last log on the fire broke noisily apart, throwing a shower of sparks up the chimney and a sudden ruddy glow over the man and the little child—and this was the picture that greeted a frightened father, standing in the doorway.

"My girlie!" he cried, and at the sound of his voice she ran to him, clasping his hand in both of hers.

"See! It's Santa Claus, daddy!" she explained eagerly, smiling up into his face. "I heard the clock strike twelve and I knew I'd find him, only he doesn't look natural, 'cause he hurt his poor face in the chimney. I'm going to give him our stockings, daddy, to take to two little girls he knows at home who won't have a single Christmas present. Now he must go, for the reindeers are getting very restless out in the storm."

"I see," said the father quietly, although he gripped her hand a bit harder than natural. "Run up to bed now, Betty. Mother would be frightened if she awoke and missed you. I'll tuck you in after I see that Santa Claus gets safely off."

"All right, daddy," replied the child obediently, "only be sure he takes the stockings. Good-night, dear Santa Claus; I hope you're not too tired and hurt to have a Merry Christmas."

She stretched out her little hand and he bent impulsively to kiss it. "'Happy Christmas to all, and to all a good-night!'" he quoted with a smile, and Betty ran happily away.

****

Some seconds passed before the tense silence in the room was broken. The man from outside had turned up his collar, as if he wished to hide behind it; and as the man of the house said nothing at all, it was the intruder who spoke.

"You may search me if you want to," he said quietly, "though you'll find I've taken nothing. I came in here to take one present from each of these stockings—when your little girl surprised me . . . . . I tried not to frighten her . . . . . I'm ready to go to jail."

The man of the house reached for the telephone, then paused and said:

"Was it true, what you told her, about the empty stockings at home?"

"Yes."

The householder's hand came away from the telephone, and the chill was gone from his voice as he said:

"Good-night."

"Good-night?"

"Yes, and a Merry Christmas. Put these stockings in your pocket. I'll lock the window after you."

ADVERTISEMENTS

When you write to an advertiser tell him that you saw his card in The Farm Journal. It is to your interest to do so.

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What To Make for Christmas

By Emma J. Gussmann, Household Editor

A PART of the great conservation plan to which we must accustom ourselves, is to make good use of all our stores. Taste and ingenuity make many things possible, and the gifts described here have been made out of the veriest odds and ends.

Fig. 1 pictures one of a set of tea napkins made out of an old linen skirt.

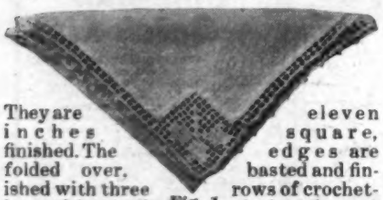


Fig. 1

They are eleven inches square, finished. The edges are folded over, basted and finished with three rows of crochet-ing, with a leaf design in one corner. If desired, initials could be used instead. Pieces left from cutting out the napkins provided the pincushion cover shown in Fig. 2. These were cut five inches square, the upper one has a design done in cross-stitch, the edges are finished in crochet, and the two pieces are laced together with ribbon run through worked eyelets.

A piece of heavy crash toweling 8 x 16 inches made the foundation of the bag in Fig. 3. The linen was folded across the center and the sides were crocheted together with heavy thread to match; the top is formed of loops made of chain-stitch, with a heading and a casing. The draw strings and balls are also crocheted.

Fig. 2

An embroidered belt of the kind once popular provided the center of the bread-tray doily shown in Fig. 4. The edge is finished with novelty braid and crocheted loops.

In Fig. 5 we show a cover for a baby's pillow, made of India linen. The decoration consists of three interlacing rings, across the top and at the bottom, worked with embroidery cotton in brier-stitch. The rings are easily marked with a lead-pencil, using a large spool for a guide. The cover fastens on the underside with buttons and buttonholes.

Fig. 3

A twenty-five-inch strip of moire ribbon, eight inches wide, was used for the bag in Fig. 6. This was doubled over, the lower ends slightly rounded

Fig. 4

and the corners finished with tassels made of rope embroidery silk. Old-fashioned silver bangle bracelets form the handles. The lining is separate and is fastened to the bag only where it joins the handles. Chinese glass rings and those made to imitate amber or tortoise-shell are also used for bag handles. The bag might also be made of a strip of figured silk, or a piece of velvet.

A dress which is charming in its simplicity is shown in No. 8589. There is a four-gored skirt, a plain waist with a satin collar, and the long, close-fitting sleeves have flaring cuffs.

Ladies' matinee No. 8575 would make a dainty gift and could be made of challis, flannel, dotted Swiss or dimity. A pattern for a cap is included. The edges might be finished with brier-stitched hems instead of the lace.

Dress No. 8570 is intended for misses and small women and is also a simple style. The skirt has two gores, the waist closes at the side in Russian style, and the collar, cuffs and pocket flaps are in contrasting material.

Fig. 5

The close-fitting military collar on waist No. 8591 is very fashionable. It is a model which is useful for flannel, wool suiting, silk or heavy cotton fabrics.

Waist No 8577 has the Russian side closing, and the braid and buttons give it the popular military effect. This is a good model for either a separate waist or as part of a dress.

Two pretty dresses for the growing girl are shown. No. 8581 has a one-piece gathered skirt, and a waist fastening in front in surplice style with sash ends crossing in the back.

Dress No. 8571 is in one piece, slipped on over the head. It could be pieced at the waist line, the joining covered with the belt.

A set of dolls' patterns affords much help. No. 8569 includes an envelope chemise, petticoat and one-piece dress.

Dolls dressed to look like nurses appeal to the little folks. Set No. 8579 includes the dress, which should be made of blue chambray, an apron and a cap.

Fig. 6

The boys are all eager to wear uniforms and No. 8593 suggests those worn by the navy. It is made of blue serge and one of mother's old suits might furnish the material.

The little coat shown in No. 8561 has much to commend it. It is easily made and would be suitable alike for a boy or a girl.

The Farm Journal Patterns

In ordering, be sure to give *number* and *size* of the pattern wanted. For ladies' upper garments give bust measure taken over the fullest part of the bust; for skirts and under garments give waist and hip measurements. For misses' upper garments give age and bust measure; for skirts and under garments give age, waist and hip measurements. For children give age, breast measurement and length of back. Children of same age vary in size. For instance,—the average child of six years will measure twenty-four inches over the breast, but there are many young children of ten years who will measure only twenty-four inches. In such case you need a six-year-old pattern.

8591. Ladies' Shirtwaist. 5 sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 inches bust measure. **8581. Girls' Dress.** 5 sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. **8575. Ladies' Matinee and Cap.** 3 sizes, 34, 38, 42 inches bust measure. **8593. Boys' Naval Uniform.** 5 sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. **8577. Ladies' Waist.** 5 sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 inches bust measure. **8589. Ladies' Dress.** 5 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. **8571. Girls' One-Piece Dress.** 5 sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. **8579. Dolls' Nurse Set.** 7 sizes, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 inches. **8569. Doll's Set.** 7 sizes, 14, 16, 18, 20 22, 24, 26 inches. **8561. Children's Coat.** 5 sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 years. **8570. Misses' and Small Women's Dress.** 3 sizes, 16, 18, 20 years.

Send 10 cents in silver or in stamps for each pattern. For 2 cents we will send a copy of "The Fashion World"; and for 25 cents our new booklet, "Dressmaking Self-Taught."

Address, THE FARM JOURNAL, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE HOUSEHOLD

The Homes of a Nation Are Its Strongest Forts

No trumpet-blast profaned
The hour in which the Prince of Peace was born;
No bloody streamlet stained
Earth's silver rivers on that sacred morn;
But, o'er the peaceful plain,
The war-horse drew the peasant's loaded wain. William Cullen Bryant.

Is there any tie which absence has loosened, or which the wear and tear of every-day intercourse, — little uncongenialities, unconfessed misunderstandings,—has fretted into the heart until it bears something of the nature of a fetter? Any cup at our home-table whose sweetness we have not fully tasted, although it might yet make of our daily bread a continual feast? Let us reckon up these treasures while they are still ours, in thankfulness to God.

Elizabeth Charles.

HOMESPUN

By The Tennessee Lady

Who would say that we are poor? We have a home and a little farm; the house is old-fashioned, but on cold snowy days there are two big fireplaces going full blast. Around one of them a merry crowd of children romp and play games. At the other, we older folks sit and plan for the next year. Looking past the snow we see next summer's crops of fruit, grain and flowers. We have stored away vegetables and fruits to do us until more are raised. In the barn stand the cows which supply us with milk and butter. Meat for the year is stored away in our smokehouse. No landlord demands his rent; it is all ours. We waken each morning eager to begin the day's work. At night we lie down at peace with all men. Poor? No, indeed; we are rich!

Often in the glory of spring, summer and autumn, we think with dread of the winter's long, cold reign, and fancy that we can find no pleasure in the gray, gloomy days; but when winter really comes we find we love it, too. We all enjoy the cheery fireside glow, the snow-covered fields and roads, the crisp tingling air, just as we enjoyed the beauty of all the other seasons. We often wonder if it will not be so with life's winter? In the glow of youth and middle-age we can not bear to think that we must lie down in death, but as old age approaches people talk as calmly of dying as though it were only going on a short journey. They really seem to welcome Death when he is at the door, just as we welcome winter at the close of autumn days. We can not believe Death is the monster that people believe him to be, even though he does bring sadness in his wake.

We can not know what our thoughts will do toward bringing us hate or love, for thoughts are things. You may try to get around it, but it is true. If you send out thoughts of strife and hatred they will return to you. It is a universal law that each thing must create its kind; so, the thoughts you send out to others come back to you, and it pays and pays well to send out kindly thoughts, for they come back bringing love and happiness to you.

Every neighborhood has inhabitants who have wonderful capabilities for service and achievement. Men and women who seem only a little above the average assume the duties of leadership when circumstances demand it, and sometimes rise from obscure positions to heights undreamed of. People have lived and died unconscious of the fame that might have been theirs, and perhaps after all they were happier so; we can not tell!

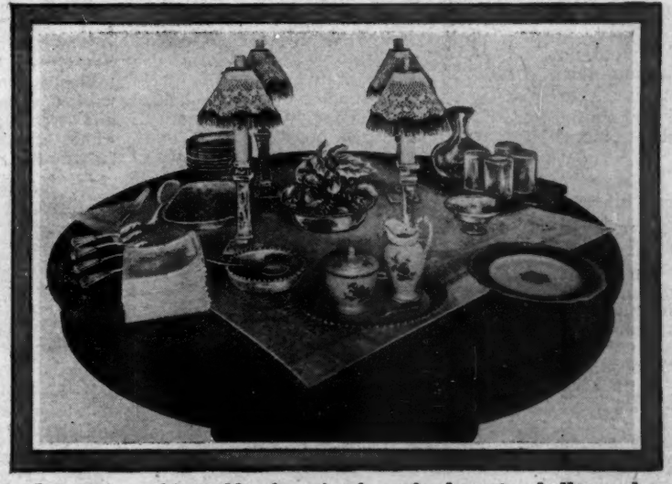
The boy who is stubborn and determined as a child is the boy who, if guided aright, may develop into the man who "does things." Mothers who deplore the fact that their boys are so stubborn may sometime be proud of them. Stubbornness is another name for strong will power, and if the will is properly trained, these boys may make splendid men.

You can almost tell the character of a man by speaking to him on the street. The man who says, "Good-morning," just as if he really meant it, is apt to be cheery and optimistic. He is the man people go to when in trouble or in need of cheer, and he is always ready to help them.

When You Entertain

Of course you want your table to be pretty and dainty. Use a luncheon cloth as shown in the picture, or cover it entirely, either with a linen cloth or one of the pretty paper ones. The napkins are conveniently placed and should be passed to the guests as they take their places around the room. If the table-cloth is of paper, the napkins should match it. The dish at the left with the plates beside it is for ice-cream. The knife and spoon for serving it are close at hand and teaspoons are arranged in a group.

The plate at the right is for cake; there is a small glass dish for bonbons and another for salted nuts. One tray holds a water-bottle and glasses, while the one in front holds the cream-pitcher and sugar-bowl. The coffee should be poured into the cups in the kitchen and carried in on a tray.



In setting this table for simple refreshments, holly and other greens were arranged in the dish in the center. The crocheted candle-shades were lined with red. The color and character of the decorations may be varied to suit the occasion

Christmas Day

By Emma A. E. Lente

For this one day we will forget
Our toils and cares, our fear and fret;
For this one day the Prince of Peace
Shall rule the world, and hate shall cease.
The hissing bombs and guns that slay,
Shall silent be on Christmas Day.

The children must not be debarred
From their sweet birthright, though 'tis hard
For older hearts to put aside
Their anxious thoughts, when far and wide
Are vacant chairs within the home,
While in strange ways the dear sons roam.

Set out the Christ-Child's tree, and make
All children glad for His sweet sake;
And lavishly, as ne'er before,
Bring gifts from out each hoarded store;
And for this day bid strife to cease,
And worship Him—the Prince of Peace!

Concerning Certain Domestic Affairs

Blow, bugles of battle, the marches of peace;
East, west, north and south let the long quarrel cease;
Sing the song of great joy that the angels began,
Sing of glory to God and of good will to man! Whittier.

The sale of Red Cross Christmas seals is of unusual importance this year. The sale is conducted by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, to raise funds for the national, state and local campaigns against this disease, and they need $3,000,000. Let us help them get it.

The world seems to brighten up with the first snowfall. It seems to bring with it a foretaste of the Christmas spirit, and work seems more like play when the big flakes are falling outside.

There must, of necessity, be considerable revision of our Christmas lists this year. World conditions have imposed this upon us. Happily there are few lists that will not stand both subtraction and addition. Go over yours carefully, take out the names of those who do not need your offerings, write to such and suggest that in place of the gifts that you have usually "exchanged," the money, time and energy be donated toward Red Cross work or toward Christmas cheer for those left alone or desolate because of the war. Go over your

ists again, adding as many of these as you can provide for. You will find much pleasure in such providing. Try it.

The great army of workers whom you do not see—the bundle wrappers, drivers and errand boys—look forward to Christmas as a hateful time of undeserved effort and hardship. Is this your conception of the day? A very little unselfishness on your part will greatly lighten the burden of these working people. Merely do your Christmas shopping early—early in the month and early in the day.

The following list includes some of the best books for children. Many of them may be bought in cheap reprints:

Mother Goose Complete; Peter Rabbit and Roly Poly Pudding, by Beatrix Potter; Æsop's Fables; Jimpy Stories, by H. Grace Parsons; In Story Land, by Elizabeth Harrison; Outlook Fairy Book; The Land of Really True; The Land of Never Was; Hollow Tree and Deep Woods Book; Hollow Tree Snowed In Book; Dorothy and the Wizard of Oz; Just So Stories, by Kipling; Wild Animals I Have Known, by Thompson Seton; Alice in Wonderland, by Lewis Carroll; Age of Fable, by Bulfinch; Children's King Arthur; Water Babies, by Chas. Kingsley; Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare; Arabian Nights; Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne; Mother's Verses and Home Songs; Little Folks Book of Verses; Poems, by Eugene Field; Child's Garden of Verses, by Stevenson.

A FIRE-LIT YULE-TIDE, DEAR MY FRIEND, IS MY CHRISTMAS WISH TO YOU; WITH A WEE, FURRY CAT CUDDLING CLOSE ON THE MAT, A BOOK AND AN OLD FRIEND OR TWO!

Homely Wrinkles

Now heap the hearth and heap the board
For the blessed Christmastide,
And bid the children fetch
A big, bright sheaf of wheat,
And set it on the roof o'erhead
That the birds may come and eat.

In peeling onions, peel from the root upward, and they will affect the eyes very little.

Eat candy at the end of a meal, not between meals; the stomach wants some time to rest.

The Farm Journal would make a fine Christmas present, repeated each month throughout the year.

A maxim that must not be forgot,
Whatever your dinner, serve it hot.

"Father, where does the pig doctor live?" "Who do you mean?" "Why, the man who cures bacon."

For the Christmas season nothing could be prettier than the candle-shade pictured in Fig. 2. It is easily made of red and green paper, with a spray of holly on either side.

The tin box shown in Fig. 4 was painted first with enamel paint, then decorated. Filled with a glass of jelly and some home-made cakes it makes an acceptable gift.

Fig. 1

Be very careful not to scorch the lard when rendering it; but if you do, throw into it while melted a heaped tablespoonful of baking-soda for each gallon of lard. Let it cook a while, then cool.

If you are giving the ever-useful handkerchief as a birthday or Christmas gift, write with a fine blue pencil the name or initials of the recipient in one corner. Embroider over this writing in fine thread in over-and-over stitch. Your hand writing adds a personal touch.

Why feel sorry because you haven't a lot of money to spend at Christmas time on gifts to others? If you only knew it, it is the little things you do, with a heart full of love, that count for most. It is not so much the thing you give, as it is the kind thoughts which go with it.

How To Do Things

Fruits of the sunshine, spices of the East,
Rich fragrance of earth's choicest gifts combined,
To make in every land a Christmas feast
For all mankind.
Food of an old-time Christmas! Ever since,
A quaint, sweet symbol at each Christmas feast,
Of Wise Men bringing gifts for their new Prince,
From out the East. G. McKinstry.

[Note: The oriental ingredients of mince pie are really supposed to have this symbolism.]

Set the Christmas pies out-of-doors in the cold a while before putting them into the hot oven and they will be flakier and more tender.

The juice left from canned strawberries, plums, cherries, etc., if sweetened and boiled down, makes a rich and delicious moistening for mince meat.

Fig. 2

Teacher: "Johnny, have you a good excuse for being absent from school yesterday?" Johnny: "Yes, ma'am." Teacher: "What is it?" Johnny: "Mince pie!"

With the top covered with fringed paper and tied with ribbon, through which is thrust a sprig of holly, the jar of cherries shown in Fig. 1 has quite a holiday appearance.

When you cut up fresh pork, recently slaughtered, the knife soon gets dull and does not take hold. Tack a strip of good quality emery-cloth on the board or table and frequently and quickly draw your knife over it.

Instead of keeping the pancake griddle smoking on the stove while waiting for a late comer, just slip it into your oven and shut the door until you are ready to use it again.

A glass of jelly tied up in white paper with a green string looks, and is, more of a gift than if it were sent plain. A greeting card, and the holly sprays pasted on the corners of the wrapping, as shown in Fig. 3, are an added touch.

When the meat and vegetables are such as can be served on one platter, this is called a "one-piece" meal. Busy housewives also like the fireproof glass baking-dishes, for food cooked in such ware can be served without being transferred to other dishes.

When frying down sausage and other meats, instead of placing them in open crocks, use glass jars. Then cover with the hot lard and seal at once. When you wish to use the meat loosen the cap, place the jar in lukewarm water and set it where the water will gradually heat. Pour off the grease, place the meat in a pan in the oven and the surplus fat will soon be cooked out. Fresh side meat is especially nice prepared this way.

Paper that you can not sell or use otherwise about the house, may be made into briquettes for fuel, and will save coal or wood on mild days. Cut or tear into small pieces all sorts of paper and cardboard, put into a tub of hot water and soak until soft, then squeeze the pulp into balls about four inches in diameter, pressing out all of the water possible. Dry well in the sun or oven. They will keep indefinitely and make good heat.

With suet costing less than lard, we buy a pound or two a week, render it out to be used in frying mush, potatoes, eggs and other fried dishes, and we really like it better. A half pound of fat side meat bought from the butcher and used to grease the griddle or skillet in baking griddle-cakes, muffins, buns and cakes, saves on the lard supply and is better than so much grease. We learned this kink while camping out in the big woods, and it works as well in the home kitchen. G. W. B.

Fig. 3

This may not sound like Christmas plum pudding, but it really looks and tastes like it, and at much less cost: Mix well a half cupful each of grated carrots, chopped beef suet and currants, a cupful each of raisins and sugar, a cupful and a half of grated sweet potato, a little nutmeg and a teaspoonful each of salt, cinnamon and baking-powder sifted with two cupfuls of flour. The raisins should be dredged with some of the flour. Tie the pudding in a cloth and drop into boiling water; boil for an hour and a half. This is the way they are making plum pudding in France and it is excellent. Serve with a sauce of beaten butter and sugar, flavored with vanilla.

Begin the midday or evening meal with a good, hot soup. It takes the sharp edge off the appetite and is a real economy. Save the water in which spinach, carrots, turnips, cauliflower, onions or asparagus has been cooked. To one quart of this liquid, use one cupful of unsweetened evaporated milk. Season to taste and thicken with one tablespoonful each of flour and butter, rubbed together. It is wise to thicken and strain before adding the milk. If a richer soup is wanted, add another cupful of milk. For cream of celery soup,

Fig. 4

boil the leaves, roots and outer stalks of a bunch of celery. Strain the water and proceed in the same way.

Mrs. Progress and Mrs. Oldways

"How do you manage to keep those old brass candlesticks so bright?" asked Mrs. Oldways of her neighbor.

"It's very easy," replied Mrs. Progress. "I put the candlesticks and other small brass objects in a bath composed of one tablespoonful of alum to a pint of hot water. Allow each article to remain in this solution for a few minutes, then polish with a woolen cloth. If badly discolored I use a little scouring powder, but that is seldom necessary."

Inexpensive Holiday Cakes

Patriotic and good

SOFT spice cakes: One-fourth cupful of chicken fat, one-half cupful of brown sugar, one-half cupful of molasses, one-half teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, ginger, allspice, and a pinch of nutmeg, one teaspoonful of baking-soda, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, one-third cupful of hot water, three-fourths cupful of ground and sifted bread-crumbs and three-fourths cupful of flour. Cream the shortening, sugar and molasses together; add the spices, the salt, and the baking-soda which has been dissolved in the boiling water. Sift in the flour and bread-crumbs, mix the ingredients; put into well-greased gem pans. Bake in a moderate oven.

Dutch crullers: Two eggs, one cupful of granulated sugar, one cupful of mashed potatoes, one cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of vanilla or grated rind of a lemon, a pinch of salt, one tablespoonful of melted butter, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, and flour to make a stiff dough. Mix the butter, sugar, salt and potatoes together. Add the eggs, well beaten, then the milk and flavoring, then the flour and baking-powder. Roll out dough to about one-half inch in thickness and cut with a cruller cutter and fry in hot fat. The addition of the potato reduces the amount of flour needed and keeps the crullers fresh.

Fruit cookies: Take any good cooky recipe, roll out and cut in rounds. Prepare, beforehand, a mixture of chopped raisins, currants, citron and a few nuts. Place spoonfuls of this mixture on cooky rounds, cover with another round, press edges together and bake. The heat of the oven produces a combination of the fruit and dough which is very toothsome.

Gingerbread: One cupful of molasses, one-half cupful of boiling water, one and one-third cupfuls of fine bread-crumbs, two-thirds cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking-soda, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of ginger, one-half teaspoonful of salt, four teaspoonfuls of melted lard or chicken fat. Add water to molasses and combine with the dry ingredients mixed together, then add fat, and beat. Bake for about twenty-five minutes in a hot oven.

How you can save both time and flour by cutting cookies with a pastry wheel

Canadian war cake: Two cupfuls of brown sugar, two cupfuls of hot water, four tablespoonfuls of lard, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, one cupful of raisins. Boil all these ingredients for five minutes after they begin bubbling. When cold add three cupfuls of flour and two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in one teaspoonful of hot water. Bake in two loaves in a slow oven for an hour and a quarter.

Farmer's fruit cake: Soak three cupfuls of dried apples over night in cold water. Drain and cut into small pieces and simmer for two hours in two cupfuls of molasses. When cold, add a cupful of butter, two eggs well beaten, two teaspoonfuls of dry soda, one and one-half cupfuls of sour milk, a cupful each of sugar and chopped raisins, a little salt, four cupfuls of flour, and spices to taste. Mix and bake in a moderate oven.

Cocoanut macaroons: One-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, one egg, one cupful of milk, two cupfuls of shredded cocoanut, two cupfuls of rolled oats, one cupful of flour, two rounded teaspoonfuls of baking-powder. If the mixture is not stiff enough to drop in rough lumps of a teaspoonful each, add a little more flour. Bake in a moderate oven until a light brown.

Ginger snaps that snap: One pint of molasses, one tablespoonful of baking-soda, one cupful of chicken fat, one tablespoonful of ground ginger, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, and flour enough to make a stiff dough. Boil the molasses five minutes, remove from the fire and stir in the soda, fat, spices and flour. Set away to cool, then roll out thin, cut with a cooky cutter and bake.

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Three-in-One Oil Co.

165KEF, Broadway New York City

Easy-To-Make Tree Decorations

By Geraldine Ames

THE odds and ends of colored paper left from kindergarten work or paper-doll outfits, and an occasional advertisement, will provide material for making the gay trifles described here:

For the icicle in Fig. 4, make a spill, such as grandmother made for lighting the candles when matches were a luxury. This is done by twisting silver paper up in a long, close spiral. Cut the paper in strips a foot long and two inches wide, and fasten the tops by bending sharply so they will not unwind. When tightly rolled they will be about seven inches long, tapering from a tiny point at the bottom to about the size of a clothes-pin at the top. Then with the nails of the thumb and forefinger dent them in at intervals, first front and back, then right and left, as the illustration shows. They will remain creased in this manner if pinched sharply. When hung on the tree these indentations make facets which catch the light, making a bright display against the green back-ground.

Fig. 1

The pretty chain shown in Fig. 3 may be made with odds and ends of colored paper. Cut the strips four inches long and an inch wide. Make up half the links by glueing the ends together. Then when you make the others, pick up two of the links on it; add this chain of three links to still another, and so on until you have a long paper chain. Do not lift or move them until quite dry. One chain of all white paper is pretty, another may be of gold and silver paper, and still another of various colors, no two colors that are alike being linked together.

Fig. 2

Snowballs made of white tissue paper are wonderfully attractive. Cut the paper into four-inch squares and tie a small button to the end of a white thread on a long needle. Now take a square of paper and press it around your finger, having the tip of your finger in the center of the paper. This will force the center out to a point. Push the needle through both thicknesses of the paper from the outside at a point a quarter inch from the tip. Make a long string of these, thirty on the thread. Slide them up in the middle of your thread, remove the button, tie the ends of the thread in a single loop and draw evenly together. This will bring the points of all the bits of paper toward the inside and leave the wide fluffy ends out, forming a ball as shown in Fig 1.

Fig 3.

Real candles are dangerous on the tree, but you can make the pretty little ornamental ones in Fig. 8 serve quite well. Cut out circles of cardboard two and a half inches in diameter and gild them to represent brass candlesticks. Roll up a bit of paper one-fourth inch wide, glue this to the end of the disk and gild it. This represents the catch to hold when carrying the candlestick. Cut pure white paper a foot long and three inches wide. Roll tightly to represent the candle, inserting a bit of string in one end for a wick. Glue the edges, then glue the roll to the center of the candlestick. Stuck to the tree by means of wire fastened in the disks, these can be used later for souvenirs with the date and name of place, guests, etc., written on them.

Lanterns are easily made of gold and silver paper cut into five inch squares. Fold these squares once over, evenly, so that the opposite edges meet, then cut them evenly as shown in Fig. 2. Crease them firmly to make them stick out in the center as the illustration shows. Open and fasten the other edges with glue and then fasten in a handle. When hung about the tree they are decidedly ornamental.

Fig. 4

A puzzle globe is always a curiosity. Fig. 6 shows how the globe looks when put together and ready to hang on the tree. To make it, look at the diagram, Fig. 5. Use very stiff paper or thin cardboard and, with a silver dollar as a guide, mark out a lot of circles and cut them out with scissors. To save time make one of stiff cardboard as a guide; with a dividing compass find the center and make a little hole. Lay this guide on each, and with a lead-pencil mark through the hole, thus marking the center on each disk. Cut some of the disks in half, evenly. With sharp scissors cut a disk straight to the center dot as shown in A in the diagram. Cut the second disk exactly like the first, but at right angles to the first cut, cut half way to the center dot. B in the diagram will explain this. Cut the half disks as shown in C. To put together, slide the long cut in A into the long cut in B, then slide the half disks into the short cuts on disk B and the result will be what you see in Fig. 6.

For a bit of fringe and tassels make tiny spills as icicles are made, only smaller, cutting the paper six inches long and an inch wide. Use colored paper,—deep red, purple, bright yellow, blue, orange, crimson, gold and silver. All colors mixed are also good. To make a tassel catch a dozen on a thread with a needle and tie together. For fringe, string in line. These are so easy to make that little fingers can help.

Fig. 5

The standard for a Christmas tree, shown in Fig. 7, is made out of an empty soap box, or any box of convenient size, with a lid. Inside this box, and upon opposite sides, nail two strips or cleats, placing them three or four inches in from the edge of the boards upon which they are nailed. Cut enough off the length and width of the lid so that it will slip inside the box and rest upon the cleats. Nail it in this position.

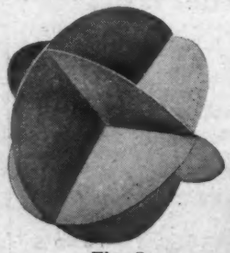

Fig. 6

Find the centers of top and bottom by drawing diagonal lines from opposite corners. Cut holes at these centers, one in the top and one in the bottom, the size of the tree trunk, reinforcing, if necessary, by nailing strips across at right angles to the length of the boards. Cover the box with cloth or crêpe paper.

Christmas Sweetmeats

Very toothsome and inexpensive

SAVING the sugar used for Christmas candies and in your own home is putting punch into the right arms of your country's defenders. And their right arms are of more importance just now than your sweet tooth.

There are all sorts of substitutes, such as stuffed dates, candied ginger, fruit pastes and salted nuts. Not only stuffed dates, but stuffed prunes are delicious. Wash them thoroughly, take out the seeds and slip into each one an almond or a peanut and see how eagerly the children will eat them. Dried fruits such as dates, figs, prunes and raisins not only have sugar but are also highly nourishing. Raisins and nuts if given with moderation will not prove indigestible.

A half pound each of dates, figs, prunes, raisins and nuts run through a grinder, softened with lemon juice and cut into squares like caramels make a wholesome substitute for candy.

Use more home salted nuts this Christmas than in previous years. Peanuts, pecans or almonds, if prepared in olive-oil, or butter, will not go begging.

To candy orange or grape-fruit peel requires the use of some sugar, but less than for its equivalent in candy, and you are using up what would otherwise be thrown away. The following recipes require very little sugar:

Fig. 7

Peanut bars No. 1: One cupful of granulated sugar, half a cupful of broken peanuts; put the sugar in an iron skillet, stir constantly until it melts to a golden brown. Stir in the nuts and pour at once into a buttered pan. Stir constantly while the sugar is melting, as it burns easily.

Peanut bars No. 2: Shell and remove the skins from one quart of roasted peanuts and chop fine. Beat the white of one egg until stiff, but not dry, and add gradually one cupful of brown sugar, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla. Fold the peanuts into the mixture, and spread evenly in a buttered shallow pan. Bake in a quick oven until well puffed and browned. As soon as taken from oven, cut in bars, using a sharp knife.

Chocolate caramels: One pint of sugar, one pint of extracted honey (or sorghum), one-quarter pound grated chocolate, one-half cupful sweet cream, one tablespoonful of vanilla extract. Try this often while boiling by dropping a small portion in cold water. When it will form a soft ball, pour about one-quarter inch thick on greased tins. Mark in squares just before it hardens.

Fig. 8

Walnut creams: Boil to the hard snap stage one cupful of grated chocolate, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of extracted honey (or sorghum), one-half cupful of sweet cream. When it hardens on being dropped into water, stir in a piece of butter the size of an egg. Just before removing from fire add two cupfuls of finely chopped nuts, stir thoroughly and pour on buttered plates to cool, then cut it into squares.

Cracker Jack: One cupful of brown sugar, one cupful extracted honey (or sorghum). Boil until it hardens when dropped into cold water. Remove from the fire and stir in one-half teaspoonful of soda, and when this dissolves, stir in all the pop-corn it will take. Spread on greased tins and mark in squares.

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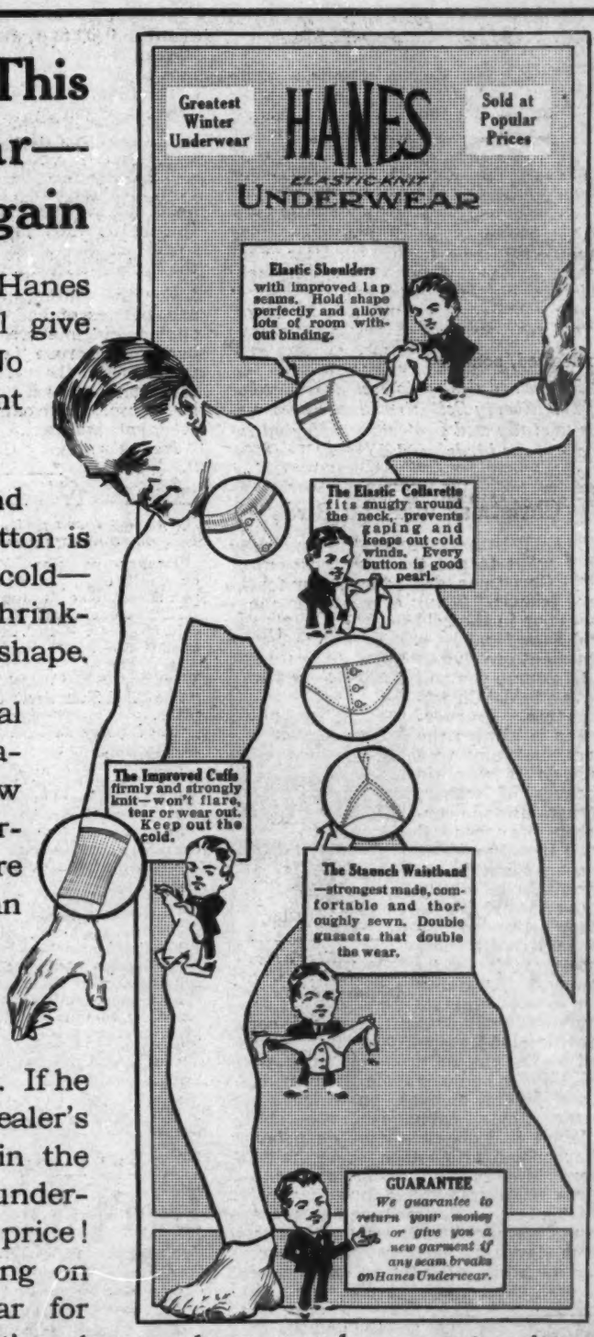

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Our Editor's feeding station. Used by many birds

Of course you will have a birds' Christmas tree. An evergreen is always the best, but any tree will do if you tie sheaves of wheat, cornstalks and evergreen branches all over it to make it dense. Plant it securely in a partly protected place. Hang on it wire baskets filled with suet, boxes, with fronts removed, containing nut meats, millet, sunflower-seeds, wheat, cracked corn, bread-crumbs, rolled oats, etc. Cocoanut shells cut in half and filled with dainties can be hung from the branches. Have several shelves, on which place lettuce, apples, cabbage and vegetables.

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The Double-Walled Secret

By Edwin Baird

CHAPTER I

THE GIRL AND THE MYSTERY

KELCEY was 2,000 feet in the air, miles from any known habitation, and flying fast, when something went wrong with his engine. He sensed it immediately. Annoyed at the interruption to his cross-country flight, he volplaned earthward, his gleaming monoplane describing a wide, graceful spiral.

He glanced below, expecting to see nothing more unusual than a Wisconsin pasture. But he saw something quite different, something that made him work precipitately with his steering apparatus. Then an air-pocket caught him and he dropped through the vacuum, straight as a rock, to earth—and lost consciousness.

When Kelcey's eyes unclosed he was lying under his upturned monoplane and his left arm was badly injured. Every fiber of his body ached with pain, but by sheer power of will he kept his wits.

"A lovely mess!" he muttered; and he was thinking, oddly enough, of that strange thing he had seen a moment ago—or was it an hour? He was rather hazy about the time. He tried to raise himself on his right elbow, but a spasm of pain sent him, gasping, back to earth.

Then he heard footsteps coming toward him, and in another minute the airplane was being lifted. Presently a girl's voice:

"He must be dead. I'm sure he was killed."

This, somehow, enraged him. "Easy there!" he said angrily. "Don't try to lift it. Turn it over."

To his consternation and surprise, the monoplane was lowered upon him again and in such fashion that he was very neatly trapped. There was a brief silence; and then he heard the girl say something in a low voice and, although he spoke and understood several languages well, the tongue she used was quite strange to him. A masculine voice answered, apparently in the same tongue—and half a minute later young Kelcey could see the blue summer sky again.

He looked first at his deliverers—for there were three of them—and he surmised at a glance that they were the men he had seen when the air-pocket caught him. They were tremendous black fellows, obviously natives of Africa, and were dressed in some white stuff that accentuated their blackness and enormous height.

Then he looked at the girl. Her face had a certain piquancy that was charming. In his first hasty survey, however, Kelcey perceived only that she had pretty brown hair and expressive blue eyes. They expressed coolness, if not downright displeasure, as they rested on him.

"Are you much hurt?" she asked, nervously biting her lip.

"If you will send for a doctor—"

"There is none within miles," she said, "and we have no telephone." Her troubled eyes rested on him a moment longer, traveling along his lithe, suffering body. Then she spoke to the huge Africans and waved them away.

Turning his head Kelcey saw, looming large above him, a strange, long, high wall—or such at first glance it appeared to be. But he knew that twenty feet beyond lay a second wall of like dimension. Seen from his airship, the thing had looked like a double wall fully twenty-five feet in height and some 200 feet in length, closed at top and ends with a heavy grating. The windowless structure was absolutely unlike anything he had ever seen before—it seemed unreal, uncanny, somber.

"I almost hit it," he remarked, indicating the strange structure with a nod.

"It would have gone hard with you if you had," said the girl, leaning over and looking keenly into his eyes. "What is your name?"

"Tom Kelcey."

"Are you a professional aviator?"

He shook his head. "Only an amateur. It's a sort of hobby."

"I suppose you are from Chicago?"

"Yes."

"And wealthy?" she added.

He nodded. She had made no move to ease his position or minister to his hurts, and he was surprised at this and irritated by the antagonism in her voice.

"You chose an unfavorable spot, Mr. Kelcey," said she, "in which to have an accident."

"So I have divined."

He fancied the rich color in her cheeks deepened slightly. She was no ordinary girl, that was plain. Her speech, her apparel, everything about her, bespoke refinement and education.

"My father—" she began, then stopped. "It will be dangerous for you to stay here," she went on. "Are you very badly hurt?"

"How do I know?" he rasped, beginning to lose patience. "My arm's broken, I think, and I may be hurt inside."

She turned and looked off across the flat ground—knee deep with grass—and he, following her gaze, saw the three Africans leave a squat, grayish house, forty rods distant, and come in his direction bearing between them a canvas cot.

The girl turned back to him. Her troubled expression was more pronounced.

"Mr. Kelcey," said she, "at the risk of being more disagreeable than I have already been, I must remind you that your presence here is very distasteful to both father and myself. Anything we may do for you will be done unwillingly, against our wishes."

Kelcey, fingernails digging his palms, stared at her mutely, quite unable to understand the strange girl.

"When you enter that house yonder," she said, "you will be the first man to do so except my father and his servants." Then, deliberately, she turned her back on him, and when the Africans trotted up she was examining his monoplane with casual curiosity.

Kelcey, to his disgust, felt himself "going" when the enormous blacks lifted him and, though he exerted his strength to the utmost against swooning again, he was unconscious when they lowered him upon the cot.

He was still on his back when he opened his eyes, and the girl was bending over him. Gradually he perceived that he lay on a leather couch in a darkened room and that the girl, sitting beside him, was cutting away his left coat-sleeve with a pair of scissors. By degrees he took in other salient things: the room was tastefully, even richly, furnished, and the air was heavy with a peculiar odor; there was no sound save the ticking, somewhere, of a clock. As he looked up into the girl's pretty face he had the odd thought that she had been crying; but quickly he felt he must be wrong, for when she spoke her voice was curt with inhospitality.

"Don't move!" she commanded, busily snipping; and, after a moment, "your arm is broken and your wrist appears to be dislocated."

He heard a door open and close behind him, and in another moment he beheld the most hideous being he had ever seen. He was not immediately sure of its sex, for its fantastic clothes might have been of any gender and its face either man's or woman's. The leathery skin was a dirty yellow and the features were misshapen, grotesque, a horrible mockery of a human image. It stood less than four feet in height and was humpbacked. Pausing behind the girl's chair, it glared at Kelcey and bared two

[Continued on page 652]

Kelcey was lying under his upturned monoplane. Above him loomed a strange, long, high wall. "Are you much hurt?" she asked

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The Double-Walled Secret

[Continued from page 651]

rows of crooked, yellowish stumps of teeth, and the grimace seemed so filled with evil intent that the young man felt a shuddering revulsion.

"The bandages, Miss Stryker," said the unsightly thing, and the girl, dropping the strips of cloth in her lap, asked quickly:

"Has he returned?"

"Yes, Miss."

For barely an instant she betrayed a sudden agitation, but she said evenly enough: "You may go, Toto." When the ugly being had departed she ran swiftly to the door and turned the key in the lock, then returned to Kelcey.

"My father is here," she said, almost in a whisper, "and when he finds you—"

"What about my arm?" cut in Kelcey, thoroughly exasperated now. "I don't like to appear peevish, but—"

"Your arm will be attended to. That's of secondary importance, however. At this moment your life is endangered."

"My *life*?"

"Not so loud," she cautioned whisperingly, "he may hear. When he comes in—and he will be here any moment now—say nothing about your identity. Tell him you are an escaped convict. Imply that you were flying to safety in a stolen airplane. If you can talk like an anarchist or misanthrope, all the better. I know how fanciful all this sounds to you, but remember it's of the utmost importance. Your life depends on your doing as I say."

Before he could frame a response in his mind he heard a quick, heavy footfall on the stairs outside, and she sped to the door and opened it.

CHAPTER II

THE MYSTERY DEEPENS

"Ah, father!" he heard the girl say, and a deep voice answered. Then the door closed and he could hear them talking just outside in lower tones.

It seemed to Kelcey that an age had passed—an age of suspense, pain, uncertainty and bewilderment—before the door opened to admit a tall, broad, white-haired man of indeterminate age. His ruddy skin and unclouded eye denoted a life lived largely out-of-doors, yet the lines in his face were plainly put there by suffering or hard toil, or both. As he came briskly into the room he removed his coat and then, sitting beside the leather couch, he rolled up his shirt-sleeves and fell to work on Kelcey's broken arm without speaking a word. His daughter stood behind him holding splints and bandages. His sinewy fingers moved with precision and skill, and presently Kelcey's arm was set as neatly as any surgeon could have done it. The man signed to his daughter to leave, and when she had gone he spoke to Kelcey for the first time. "What pen did you break from?"

"Joliet," came the prompt answer.

"When?"

"Last night. I had friends outside. They got these clothes for me."

"And the airplane?"

"They got that, too. I was an aviator before I was sent up." Kelcey winced inwardly at the untruths, and felt thoroughly ashamed of himself. Was life worth purchasing at such a price?

The white-haired man frowned and said: "I believe you're lying. You don't talk or look like a jail-bird. However, I'll soon know." He arose. "In any case," he flung over his shoulder as he started from the room, "you don't leave this house. Understand that. If you're telling the truth you won't want to leave."

Kelcey lay staring at the frescoed ceiling, his mind busy with the things that had happened since that 2,000-foot drop. All of his thoughts converged at one point and that point puzzled him; his imagination, though fertile, could fathom no reason for the strange behavior of these people, into whose home ill luck had brought him.

He tried to rise, but a rush of blood to his head checked the impulse. In moving his feet to the floor he saw that his shoes had been removed, and he wondered if this were the first step in his weird incarceration. He smiled mirthlessly at the thought. He was sitting on the edge of the couch, his throbbing temples pressed between right thumb and fingers, elbow resting on his knee, when the girl came in to him.

"You didn't convince father," she said. "He's gone ten miles to the nearest telephone to disprove your prevarications."

Kelcey said listlessly: "Let him. What do I care."

She stood with her back to a heavy oak table, her hands resting lightly on the edge, her compelling eyes on him curiously, speculatively. He noticed that she had changed to a house dress of Nile green silk and foamy lace, and a trifle later it came over him that she was one of the most striking girls he had ever seen—and quite the most unusual.

"Did you follow my instructions?" she asked.

"Not all of them. I hadn't time." He looked up, met her eyes. "I'm tired of guessing at puzzles," he said. "Won't you clear things up for me, please?"

Again he saw that troubled expression on her piquant face. She hesitated momentarily, then walked over and sat down near him.

"Did you ever," she asked, looking at him, "hear of Redmond Stryker?" And when he shook his head: "He's my father—the man who was here a little while ago. When I was three months old he was arrested for murder. He was innocent, but the evidence against him was strong and—he was sent to prison for fifteen years. It killed mother. He left the penitentiary after serving ten years. And he was a different man." She paused and sat staring broodingly at the rug, her chin cupped in her palm.

After a pause he asked: "Didn't they ever find the right man?"

She answered with an almost imperceptible shake of her head. Sitting beside her, regarding her bowed head and girlish figure, outlined slenderly in the gathering dusk, young Kelcey mused upon what she had told him: the tragedy of a lifetime compressed in a few brief sentences.

But the thought of his own predicament soon drove all others from mind. "I'm still in

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the dark," he protested. "Why should your father feel savage toward me?"

She glanced up swiftly, her blue eyes kindling. "Why shouldn't he?" she flared. "You are a member of the society, civilization—call it what you will—which made those barbarous laws that sent him to prison. Why shouldn't he hate you? Why shouldn't he?" She leaned toward him, fists clenched, eyes blazing. In that instant he thought her superb.

"And you?" he countered, striving to speak lightly. "Aren't you also a member of that society?"

"*No!*" And she struck her little fist into the leather seat. "I am on father's side, now and always! I am opposed to the law and all it stands for. It is rotten to the core, unjust, heinous! And you——" She checked her runaway tongue and drew slightly away. She was breathing rather more rapidly than normal, for she had spoken fiercely, and her mounting emotion had sent an excess of blood to her cheeks, richly flushing the fine-grained skin.

"Well?" bantered he, trying to fancy her in his mother's living-room. "What's to be done with me? Am I to be decapitated?"

She did not respond to his smile. Instead, she stared at him silently; and he noticed that her bosom was rising and falling less tempestuously now.

"I think I told you," she said presently, "that your arrival marked a precedent."

"Then my punishment is problematic?"

She nodded unsmiling acquiescence.

"I can only throw myself on your mercy," he said, leaning back in his corner of the couch and studying her. He was beginning to enjoy his adventure in a mild sort of way. Somehow, he could not take the thing seriously. "If my arm and monoplane weren't disabled I should bid you adieu and fly away. As it is——" He lifted his right shoulder and sighed.

Her big, solemn eyes were on his face again. "I am sorry you view your position with levity. It will anger father."

He pretended to become sober. "And—if I should—what do you suppose he would do to me?"

"I don't know. You can not leave here without his consent—that I do know. The place is well guarded by men with rifles."

"And he would hold me against my will, against all law?"

She interrupted sharply: "We recognize no law except our own."

"But where's the sense in it?" he demanded. "What am I to him? What can he gain by making a prisoner of me? If it's money——" But a flash from her eyes stopped him.

She got up abruptly, took a turn about the room, touching a statuette here, a book there, her brows knitted, eyes troubled. Suddenly she faced him. "When you fell—did you—see anything unusual?" The words came jerkily, but her gaze was as steady as blue steel.

"Nothing more unusual," said he, "than a huge double-walled thing without windows nor any decent roof. If there's a door I didn't see it. And I'll bet it's damp inside."

"You didn't see what was inside?" Her voice, though low, was keyed to its highest tension.

"No," he shook his head, puzzled by the way she looked at him. "I couldn't see through the grating. I was falling too fast, and the light wasn't right."

She said nothing for a minute or two, but he could see that she was relieved. She stood beside the table toying with a book.

"Perhaps," she said finally, "I may be able to save you. Let me warn you to be guarded in what you say to father. It is too late now to assume an anarchistic pose. He will know who you are when he returns. Above all, show no curiosity in what you have seen or may surmise. Say as little as possible. If I succeed in prevailing upon him to let you go he will probably enjoin you to silence. You must swear to say nothing of your stay here." She replaced the book on the table and, glancing at him briefly, started from the room.

A new phase of the situation struck Kelcey. "I suppose you think I'm a cad," he began, "for showing such a pronounced dislike for your—shall I say hospitality?—but the unusual circumstances——" he halted lamely. She had stopped at the door, her hand on the knob, and her attitude seemed to say: "If you are trying to be funny you are a ridiculous failure. If not, you display ill-breeding."

Then, without speaking; she went out and closed the door quietly behind her.

Laboriously, Kelcey stretched his length on the divan again. He was frowning. His bandaged arm, held rigidly in the splints, was aching with a steady, dull throb. He tried to see the humor in his predicament, but it escaped him somehow. The girl's demeanor was annoying, very. He had either fallen into a madhouse, or . . . There was mystery here, that much was certain!

The ache in his arm increased its tempo, rising and falling, rising and falling. He closed his eyes tiredly. His face, in the paling light of the dying day, looked drawn, waxen.

Listlessly, indifferently, he became aware that several persons had entered the room; and then he heard the snap of a button—and raised himself slightly, blinking his eyes against the dazzling light that filled the room. Stryker stood near the door, his finger still on the electric button. Behind him, filling the doorway, were the three Africans and a fifth man, whose dead-white skin, bullet-shaped head and hangdog look proclaimed the habitual criminal.

The button clicked again and the room was thrown back into darkness. He heard Stryker say something in a quiet voice, heard a tramping of feet, and the couch on which he lay was lifted from the floor and borne toward the hall. He muttered something—he knew not what—and attempted to rise, with some wild idea of leaping to the floor and dashing to the windows. But a hand closed upon his throat and crushed him back. He struck out smartly with his right fist and dislodged the strangling grip. He felt a noose tighten about his ankles. He drew his feet toward him and lashed back with all his strength, loosening the rope, which was immediately drawn taut again.

[To be continued in January]

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Place in any room, hall or closet. No trouble to install. Guaranteed sanitary and odorless. Endorsed by thousands of users, doctors, sanitary experts, health boards, etc. AGENTS WANTED.

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Now comes Mayo Underwear knit with 10-ribs to the inch instead of 8. 10-rib knitting makes Mayo the only medium-priced underwear that's "actually knit in the dollar way"—the 10-rib way.

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10-rib knitting brings to Mayo Underwear greater comfort. Get into a suit of Mayo Underwear. Then note that pleasant "give" to every slightest bend or twist. That's 10-rib elasticity.

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What 15c Will Bring You from the Nation's Capital

Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days. which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. A dollar bill mailed at our risk will bring you the Pathfinder for a full year, or simply send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. The little matter of 15c in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 24th year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home

Pathfinder, Box 41, Washington, D. C.

AUNT HARRIET'S LETTER BOX

YOU have answered several questions for me in the past, for which I am very grateful, and now I am writing again for more information. As I am away from home the evenings seem rather long and lonesome without company. Please tell me how to attract friends. Contrary Mary.

No one need be lonely with so much work to be done. First seek a congenial church home. Attend its services, join any organizations open to you and offer your services when possible. They will always be needed. Then inquire about the local Red Cross chapter. Here, too, you will find work to do, and in serving others you will forget your loneliness, increase in attractiveness and make friends.

In a recent number of The Farm Journal the "good old-fashioned rule of girls first" is mentioned. Some one says that there are exceptions to that rule. Kindly tell me what they are, that I may know what to do. Ben Bolt.

Whenever there is preference to be shown, women and girls come first. When there is danger or need of assistance, men go first to smooth the way. For instance, while you would stand aside to allow your mother and sisters to enter or leave a room before you, in getting out of a carriage or car or getting off a train you would go first in order to assist the woman or women you are accompanying. Fix this variation of the rule in your mind and you are not likely to go astray.

Fig. 1

How shall we decorate for a Christmas party? Please suggest some words for charades. School Girl.

Tack coarse net or poultry netting over the mantelpiece, along walls in panel effect, also along the sides of the staircase. Into the meshes of this, thrust holly, laurel, hemlock, cedar or other evergreens, making a solid mass of green. Paper poinsettia flowers may be added here and there for color. Red paper bells may be suspended in doorways. A tiny Christmas tree (trimmed or not, as you please,) should be used as a centerpiece for the table. For favors, the pretty little paper cases shown in Figs. 1 and 2 are easily made; fill them with salted nuts or home-made candy. Because the charm of charades never dies out, the following are offered to throw a little new light on a very old pastime:

Fig. 2

Borax	bore axe
Shellbark	shell bark
Harebell	hair bell
Decoration	deck owe ray shun
Diplomat	dip low mat
Mattress	mat tress
Combatant	calm or comb bat ant
Halo	hay low
Incarcerate	in car sir ate (or eight)
Pendent	pen dent
Matriculate	ma trick you late
Bargains	bar gains
Bedlam	bed lamb
Circumlocution	sir come low cue shun

We are about to put in a bathroom, and would be grateful for suggestions as to convenient arrangement of the plumbing and windows. The bathroom will be on the first floor, nearly square in shape and small. Mrs. B.

For the sake of privacy, have the window broad and placed high. The light and ventilation will be excellent and you can place towel bars along the space underneath. Place the tub along the wall directly opposite, with the closet against one side wall and the washstand against the other. This will keep all pipes away from the outside walls, minimizing the danger of freezing. As the natural inclination is to turn the right-hand faucet whenever water is needed, insist on having your hot-water faucet placed at the left so that the water which has been heated may not be wasted. In the bathtub the hot-water faucet should be the one farthest from you. In selecting fixtures, see that the faucets for the tub stand out far enough to allow the water to flow into a pail or pitcher without waste. It costs time and money to get water, either hot or cold, into your bathroom, but with careful planning waste can be avoided. Cover the floor with linoleum and the walls with a paper that can be washed.

[Aunt Harriet wishes to give advice, suggestions and sympathy to all Our Folks who are in doubt or in trouble, but only such answers as will benefit the largest number of people will be given here. For immediate reply, send a stamped and self-addressed envelope. Address, Aunt Harriet, this office.]

ADVERTISEMENTS

When you write to an advertiser tell him that you saw his card in The Farm Journal. It is to your interest to do so.

MENDETS—Wonder Money Makers

Mend leaks instantly in all utensils, hot water bags, etc. Insert and tighten. 10c and 25c a package postpaid. AGENTS WANTED. Collette M'f'g. Co. Box 310-A, Amsterdam, N.Y.

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Send To-day for "Mater-Modes" showing a complete line of fashionable apparel for

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Dresses, Suits, Blouses, Skirts, Corsets, at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

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Keeps wounds clean; soothes and heals. Specially valuable in the nursery.

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demonstrates its genuine usefulness. It does "Its Bit" promptly and well. Emphatically confirming the purchase judgment of over a quarter million users of the Maytag Multi-Motor Washer and its city-home counter-part, the "Maytag Electric." If the washer you buy is not the best, it is not what you ought to have. You may be content with less, but is there any good reason why you should stop at anything that will not insure you a measure of satisfaction even beyond contentment?

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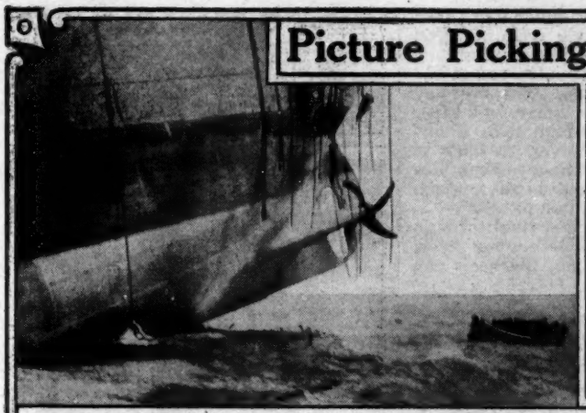
Picture Pickings for Our Folks

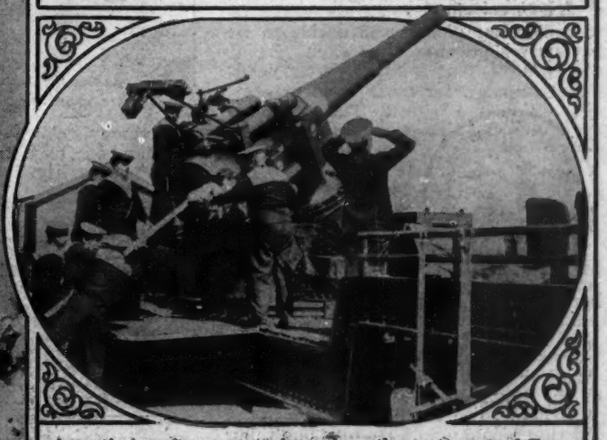
Choice Camera Views of Current Events



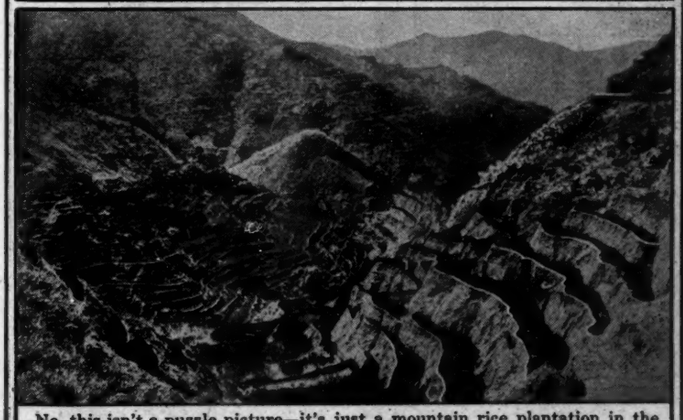
Remarkable photograph of a torpedoed steamer going down bow first, her stern lifting out of the water just before the downward plunge. Men can be seen sliding down ropes in desperate haste to reach the last small boat, which must soon row away in order to escape the terrific suction caused by the sinking of a large ship.
Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.

The "snow baby," now Mrs. Edward Stafford, on her wedding day in Washington. She is Admiral Peary's daughter, and was born in the Arctic regions during one of her father's expeditions. Her wedding gown of ivory satin is edged with rose point. The veil, of similar lace, was worn by her mother at her own wedding. *Copyright, Clinedinst, Washington.*

Italians hoisting a field gun and its carriage up the precipitous side of a mountain. The energy and resourcefulness displayed by these soldiers in their fight against snowclad rocky heights and overwhelming difficulties, is one of the world's wonders. *Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.*



An anti-aircraft gun somewhere along the east coast of England. It is mounted on a railroad truck and can be quickly moved from place to place as required. British Official Photograph. *Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.*



No, this isn't a puzzle picture—it's just a mountain rice plantation in the Philippines. These man-made terraces follow the contour of the slopes. Thus the rainfall is slowly conveyed from one level to another, without washouts, and all the water is conserved for crop needs.

A French warplane bombing a Prussian munitions depot. The smoke arising from the ground shows that a hit has been scored. It makes us dizzy to look down!
Copyright, International Film Service.

THE WIDEAWAKES

A Brotherhood of farm boys

Motto: Plow a straight furrow

CHAS. P. SHOFFNER A. SIDNEY JENKINS
Brotherhood Chieftain Brotherhood Steward

EVERY farm boy should become a member. To join, copy the pledge, write name and address, send it to us, and your name will be enrolled and the button and folder sent you free. There are no dues, no fines, no assessments.

Pledge: I desire to become a member of The Wideawakes, and promise to play fair, to lend a helping hand, to believe in farming, and to have a brotherly love for farm boys everywhere.

The official organ of The Wideawakes is our new illustrated monthly paper, The Country Boy. Every clan and every Wideawake should take it. Send 10 cents in silver or stamps for six months' trial. November number is great.

Our Anniversary

BROTHER WIDEAWAKES: Just two years old today. About the best way we could celebrate would be to repeat our pledge and decide to be better Wideawakes than ever.

How's this plan for the coming year:

1. Campaign for more members.
2. The organization of clans everywhere.
3. A community playground in every district.
4. A fall Wideawakes' fair.
5. Every farmer an Honorary Member of The Wideawakes.
6. Agriculture taught in schools.
7. Handicraft work for all.
8. The Country Boy in every home.
9. Every boy a club boy and a "soldier of the commissary."

No doubt you could add a few to the list that would help. There is one thing that we want to impress on all members—keep up your enthusiasm and don't give up when things look dark blue.

A year ago we had 13,080 members and 210 clans. Today we have 22,200 members and 340 clans. We can double our membership by a little work. Last year we had no official paper; today we have. Are you working for it?

Christmas greetings to all. Charles P. Shoffner, The Brotherhood Council. The Farm Journal, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Getting the Most Out of Skating

If you have a suspicion that some member of the family, in the rôle of Santa Claus, is going to give you a pair of skates this Christmas, why not hint that you would like a pair of flat hockey skates? These have flat runners, and are meant to be screwed permanently to a pair of shoes. Hockey skates put more pleasure into skating than you will ever understand until you try them. They never come off, they are much faster, and you can twist and turn as much as you wish with much more ease than with the old style rockers. You can start quicker, stop quicker, and they do not slide out from under you as the rockers are likely to do. The first day or so they may seem clumsy, but after you become used to them it is a certainty that you will never go back to any other kind. With them you can lace your shoes tightly and have a much firmer support for your ankles.

Better put a long copper rivet through the center of each heel before you screw the skates in place, then the heels can not come off.

SEE THE JUNGLE PEOPLE LAUGH,
DANCING ROUND THE TALL GIRAFFE.
STILL, I FANCY, ON THE WHOLE,
I'D NOT CARE TO BE THE POLE;
THOUGH THAT NECK WILL COME IN HANDY
WHEN THEY PASS AROUND THE CANDY.
THINK OF TASTING TILL NEXT MONDAY
THE DESSERT YOU HAD LAST SUNDAY!

The Weaver's Knot

By J. M. Drew

When two ropes or strings or straps are to be tied together in the quickest possible time, the proper knot to use is the weaver's knot, known also to sailors as the sheet bend.

To learn to tie it in the quickest and easiest way, take two ropes, cross the left-hand one over the right-hand rope as shown in Fig. 1, and hold it there

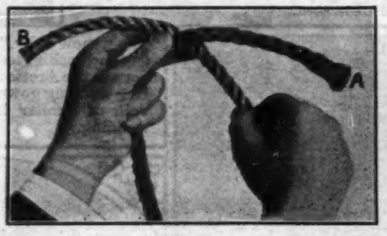


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

with the left thumb. Then loop the standing part of the right-hand rope around its own end as in Fig. 2. Next take the end of the left-hand rope

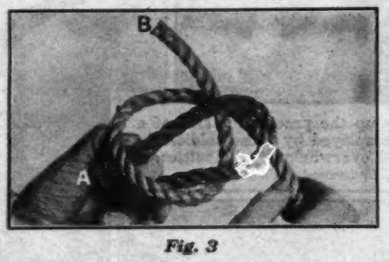


Fig. 3

(A in Fig. 2), and put it down through the loop beside the left thumb and take hold of it as shown in Fig. 3. Now pull on the standing part of the right-hand

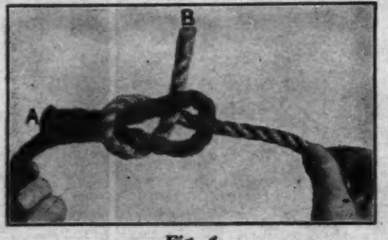


Fig. 4

rope while still keeping hold of both the end and standing part of the left-hand rope, and you will have a weaver's knot as shown in Fig. 4.

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BOYS You want The Country Boy, a large 9 x 12 magazine chock full of dandy stories of adventure and how boys make money. Big pages on corn clubs, chicken raising, Bird Club, etc. Illustrated. The real boys' paper. Just the kind of reading matter you'll enjoy. This fine magazine sent 6 months on trial for only 10c (Canada 20c).

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the patriotic economy cloth. It's fast sulphur dyed—can't fade and wears like leather.

Be sure the Ironclad "army" label is sewed in every khaki work shirt, pants and overalls you buy.

Garments on sale by dealers—everywhere.

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FASHIONED HOSE

are better stockings—they fit snugly at the ankle without binding the calf—and the foot is as smooth as velvet.

Without a seam anywhere they are positively knit-to-shape from toe to top. The smoothness gives real comfort—the knit-in shape, a trim fit.

Made in Cotton, Lisle, Mercerized and Art Silk. Ask your dealer. Booklet sent free on request.

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Warm, restful, healthful, for bed-chamber, bath, sickroom. Easier than stiff-sole slippers. Worn in rubber boots absorb perspiration. Made of knitted fabric lined with soft wool fleece. Washable, unshrinkable. *Parker's name in every pair.* In all sizes at dealers or sent postpaid for 50 cents a pair.

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THE ORIGINAL CHEMICAL Indoor Closet

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30 DAYS TRIAL

30,000 SOLD—FIFTH YEAR

More Comfortable, Healthful, Convenient

Eliminates the out-house, open vault and cess-pool, which are breeding places for germs. Have a warm, sanitary, odorless toilet right in your house. No going out in cold weather. A boon to invalids. Endorsed by State Boards of Health.

ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS

Put It Anywhere In The House

The germs are killed by a chemical process in water in the container. Empty once a month. No more trouble to empty than ashes. Closet absolutely guaranteed. Guarantee on file in the office of this publication. Ask for catalog and price

ROWE SANITARY MFG. CO. 4812 6th ST., DETROIT, MICH.

Ask about the Ro-San Washstand—Hot and Cold Running Water Without Plumbing

Give Good Health for Christmas

What greater gift than good health could you give anyone for Christmas?

Good teeth are necessary to good health.

So give—

COLGATE'S

RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

A perfect cleanser for the teeth—pleasant to the taste and healthy for the whole mouth.

Colgate's is the right sort of a Christmas present—sure to please because everyone needs it.

Sold Everywhere —or a trial tube sent for 6 cent.

Colgate & Co., *Dept. 88*

199 Fulton Street, New York

Work for the Red Cross

THE illustrations show the garments most needed at present. The bath-robe, pictured in Fig. 1, should be made of blanketing, or warm, heavy flannel. Fig. 2 shows a hospital bed-shirt with tapes; while Fig. 3 shows a simpler style.

There is not such urgent need for the bandage foot socks shown in Fig. 4, but they are included because they can sometimes be cut out of a left-over piece of flannel. Patterns for these and other garments used in Red Cross work have been prepared by various pattern firms, and can be bought from their agents, everywhere, at ten cents each. Those who are beyond reach of an agency can obtain the patterns through their Chapters, or from the Red Cross headquarters at Washington.

Fig. 1

The patterns give full directions concerning both materials and making. In a movement so extensive as this, the work must be standardized, so follow directions closely. Speed in working is not so important as careful finishing and attention to details, for the garments will receive hard wear and nurses should not be obliged to use valuable time in sewing ripped seams or replacing lost buttons and tapes. Much of the work turned into the central organizations is either rejected, or has to be done over because of careless sewing. When the need is urgent, this waste of time is deplorable. If every volunteer worked as if the garment was intended for her own dear boy, this waste, which is unpardonable, could be eliminated.

Fig. 2

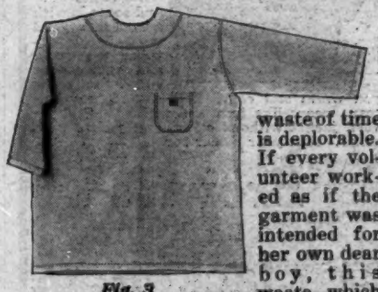


Fig. 3

The committee on the needs for hospital linen and supplies which require no patterns, asks for the following:

Sheets (bleached or unbleached) at least sixty-four inches wide and 102 inches long.

Pillow slips of bleached or unbleached muslin. Those for French hospitals should be about twenty-eight inches wide and thirty inches long, and should have three pairs of tie tapes stitched on the inside of the hem to hold the pillow in.

Fig. 4

Plain towels and bath towels. Wash cloths (either bath toweling or closely knitted ones) and handkerchiefs (colored or white) are all needed in large quantities.

Boys You Can Earn Money

rifle, skates, sweater, tool kit, etc., taking subscriptions for America's greatest fruit paper. Every fruit man should read it. Your neighbors will want it. Write today for sample copy and illustrated list of Rewards full of Christmas suggestions. Address:

Green's American Fruit Grower

300 Plymouth Court Chicago, Ill.

WHITE FLAME

BURNERS make your old kerosene lamps and lanterns give a brilliant white light better than electricity or gas. Doubles your light. Saves oil. No Mantle to Break. Guaranteed Safe and Reliable. Delights every user. Send now for complete sample postpaid 35 cts., stamps or coin. 3 for $1. Money Back If Not Satisfactory. Live Representatives Wanted. Exclusive Territory.

White Flame Light Co., 62 Clark Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

"DON'T SHOUT"

"I hear you. I can hear now as well as anybody. How? With THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my ears now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in, myself, only that I hear all right."

"The Morley Phone for the **DEAF** is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it." Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

THE MORLEY CO., Dept. 793, Perry Bldg., Phila.

Grandma: Try good old Musterole

For sore muscles or lame back or for anybody's rheumatism, there is nothing quite like Musterole.

It brings quicker relief than a mustard plaster; and it makes no muss and brings no blister. You just take this clean, white ointment, made of oil of mustard, and rub it gently on the spot. Ah! What a sense of cooling, penetrating, delightful relief! First you feel a tingle, then there comes a delightful coolness that seems to penetrate 'way down. And usually the pain goes while you are using it.

There is neither bother, nor muss, nor blister, nor danger. For Musterole is simply made from oil of mustard and a few home simples. It penetrates and will not blister. Yet it will generate heat; and this disperses the congestion.

Peculiarly enough Musterole feels delightfully cool a few moments after you have applied it. Remember: as you rub it in usually the pain goes. Never be without a jar of Musterole.

Many doctors and nurses recommend Musterole. 30c and 60c jars—$2.50 hospital size.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

MUSTEROLE WILL NOT BLISTER

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Comrades

[For the Youthful Orators to recite at school]

One day I was not very good—
I answered back—no nice child should.
Then in the corner on a chair
I had to sit; mother puts me there
Until I'm really sorry—then—
Perhaps I won't do so again.
The time was not half gone and yet
A something warm and soft and wet
Licked one hand hanging at my side—
Dear Fido's tongue! And then I cried.
He nudged up close, the darling pup.
Soon mother called: "The time is up!"
I must be careful what I do
If Fido dear is punished too.

Mattie Lee Hausgen.

Brain Bothers

I. Cryptogram: CRY SOLD PETLION, BRANOGYNBRAO, BYIIFUNZOIAO: TINAMY OIU ECRYL BOBYL.
Pennsylvania. Ben Hur.

II. Linkade:
One is stern or severe;
Two, a splice we have here;
Whole, a smirk or a leer.
Maine. Old Fogy.

III. Numerical: (An old proverb.) 19-2-10-4-11 is to burst. 17-3-7-20-13 are truths. 14-8-12-1-18-16 is a spy. 5-6-9-15 is the present life. Copaweny, *New York.*

IV. Household Anagrams: Freak tabs. Mop out a sot. Feet bar so. Starts a rug. A lump segar. Dirge led sack. Oh, but sic it. Red tub to state. Meno, *New Hampshire.*

V. Deletion: (Take away one letter.) Whole, a warrior. 1. A metallic cement. 2. Garret room. (Obs.) 3. A flatfish. 4. The sun. 5. Very. 6. A circle or oval.
New Jersey. Em C.

PRIZE OFFERS: Best list, a book. A book is also given for every twenty-five correct solutions. A surprise prize will be sent for each of the first four answers to each of the puzzles, making twenty surprise prizes in all. The postmarks determine the dates. Address, Aunt Clara, Editor Brain Bothers, care of The Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Answers to October Puzzles

I. War. II. Denunciation, renunciation. III. Fallow, allow. IV. Ford: fod, orf, rod, dor, fro. V. A new broom sweeps clean.

September Prize Winners

Best list; Minne A. Polis. Twenty-five solutions: Arvilla, John Quill, Old Fogy, Salome. First ten answers: Copaweny, Dew, Elim, Em C., Emeline, Fred Bat, Hakema, Jabe, Meno, Myra.

Honorable mention: John Quill, Minne A. Polis.

The Water Reflection Trick

By L. L. De Bra

Place a wash-basin or deep bread pan on the floor before the audience. Close to the inner edge of the pan, nearest the audience, place a silver dollar. Move the pan slowly away in a straight line. Stop when the pan is where the audience can not see the dollar over the edge of the pan.

SMALL BOY, CRYING: "I DON'T EVER WANT TO GROW UP! YOU CAN'T GO BAREFOOT, NOR PLAY HOOKEY, NOR RIDE THE CALF, NOR NOTHIN' 'TALL!"

Get a pitcher of water. Slowly and carefully pour water into the pan; soon the silver dollar will appear visible to the audience, although it has not been moved. The dollar is in reality out of sight behind the side of the pan, yet, with the water in the pan, the coin appears visible.

The solution of this mystery is that unless we are directly over an object in the water we never see it exactly where it is. What we really see is the reflection on the surface of the water. Men who shoot or spear fish realize this without knowing the real principle. They know that a fish is always closer than it appears to be. And they know that sometimes, as in the case of the silver dollar, the fish appears to be just beyond a log when in reality it is entirely out of sight behind the log.

Try Teacher on This

Here's a good problem for the advanced arithmetic class and you might try it on teacher and see if she can work it out: There is a room thirty feet long, twelve feet wide and twelve feet high. A fly is on the end wall at an equal distance from each corner, one foot from the ceiling. He crawls to a point on the opposite end wall, one foot from the floor and half way between the corners. How many feet does he crawl in crawling the shortest distance between these two points. Look for answer next month!

ADVERTISEMENTS

When you write to an advertiser tell him that you saw his card in The Farm Journal. It is to your interest to do so.

Print Your Own Cards, circulars, label, book, paper. $6. PRESS. Larger $20. Rotary $70. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for catalog presses, TYPE, paper, cards. THE PRESS CO., D-26, Meriden, Conn.

ACORN UNI-LITE FREE

Turns night into day. 300 candle power. Carry as a lantern; use anywhere as a lamp. Weather proof. For house, barn, garage, camp and around the farm. Write for *new free offer. Special opportunity to farmers, stockmen and motorists, Agents make big money.* Write tonight for new 1918 offer. ACORN BRASS MFG. CO., 272 Factory Bldg., Chicago

Warm as an Overcoat Cheaper than a Sweater

and so made with a wool lining and wind-proof exterior that cold and wind cannot enter. It keeps you warm and cozy. Will not rip, ravel or tear; wears like iron and washes. Styles—vest, jacket without collar, and jacket with collar. Ask your dealer for

Brown's Beach Jacket

W. W. Brown, Worcester, Mass.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Wrestling Book FREE

Here's your chance to be an expert wrestler. Learn easily at home by mail from world's champions Frank Gotch and Farmer Burns. Free book tells you how. Secret holds, blocks and tricks revealed. Don't delay. Be strong and healthy. Handle big men with ease. Write today. State your age. Farmer Burns, 3519 Range Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Country Boy

6 Mos. Only 10c

BOYS You want The Country Boy, a large 9 x 12 magazine chock-full of dandy stories of adventure and how boys make money. Big pages on corn clubs, chicken raising, Bird Club, etc. Illustrated. The real boys' paper. Just the kind of reading matter you'll enjoy. This fine magazine sent 6 months on trial for only 10c (Canada 20c). THE COUNTRY BOY, 300 Washington Square, Philada.

"BALL (Red Ball Trade Mark) BAND"

For the Christmas Tree

Give the "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear to the men and the women, also the boys and the girls.

It's warm and comfortable, vulcanized by vacuum process to give it extra long wear.

Worn by nine and one-half million people, and sold by 55,000 merchants—nearly every footwear store in the country.

Write for booklet illustrating the different kinds of footwear.

Mishawaka Woolen Mfg. Co.
307 Water St., Mishawaka, Ind.
"The House That Pays Millions for Quality"

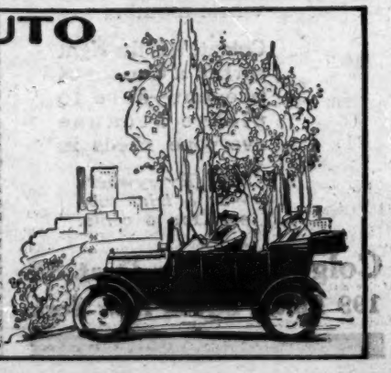
$360 FORD AUTO

FIRST GRAND PRIZE

In the picture are hidden a number of faces. How many can you find? Some are looking right at you, others show only the side of the face—you'll find them upside down and every way. Mark each face you find with a pencil, clip out picture, send to us with name and address NOW. We will give away a $360.00, 1917 Model, Ford Touring Car, as First Grand Prize, and Thousands of Dollars in Cash Rewards, Prizes and Special Premiums. Each worker gets a prize. Solve the puzzle. If you can find as many as FIVE FACES we will send you immediately

1000 Free Votes

toward the $360.00 Ford Automobile and other Grand Prizes. We will also give away several 1918 model Coaster Brake $40.00 Bicycles. These will be given free and extra, regardless of who gets the Ford Auto. Someone will get automobile. WHY NOT YOU? FARM LIFE, Dept. F J 3, SPENCER, IND.



YOUNG FOLKS' SKETCH CLUB

Object: To train the eyes and hands of our children. To join: Send a sketch of the month's special subject

DEAR MEMBERS: The match-holder sketches were generally very good. A few of the members did not take enough time to do the work properly.

It always pays to make a good outline before you do the shading. The prizes were awarded as follows: First, Reka Johnson. Second, Einar C. Hanson. Third, Edgar F. Olson. Fourth, Rose G. C. Flanagan. Honorable mention, Josephine Miller, Augustine Di Cold and George A. Warner. Special subject for December, "My Christmas Present." Now, do your best. Make sketches three inches wide, draw and shade in lead-pencil, and see that they reach us by December 18. One $1, one fifty-cent and two twenty-five-cent prizes will be awarded.

Kurlie-Q Sketches

Many hundreds of sketches were received. A key seemed to be the favorite subject. Prizes were awarded as follows: First, Pearl Chappel. Second, Ethel Smith. Third, Milton W. Hamilton. Honorable mention to all whose sketches are reproduced. Here is the new Kurlie-Q. Make an outline sketch, either in pencil, or ink, and use this Kurlie-Q as part of the outline. Sketch can be of any size and any subject, but must reach us by December 18. One fifty-cent and two twenty-five-cent awards will be made. Send sketches to Young Folks' Sketch Club, The Farm Journal, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

1. Pearl Chappell, prize winner. 2. Ethel Smith, prize winner. 3. Milton W. Hamilton, prize winner. 4. John Noble. 5. Reka Johnson. 6. Hugh Strait. 7. Ethel Baxter. 8. Hazel Showalter. 9. Gurine Reberg. 10. Dorothy Bill. 11. Lloyd Riethmiller 12. Edwin Munson. 13. Alva Ambler. 14. Frances Schoefer

Honor Birthday Record

For all Our Folks of seventy-five or over

DEAR FRIENDS: Here is something called "Worries at Eighty," and it is so good we print it for you:

"He was eighty years of age that day,
He had lived the allotted span,
He had carried burdens hard to bear,
He was every inch a man.
'Twas on this birthday that he said
Of worries great and small:
'The things that never happened
Were the biggest of them all.'"

Isn't it fine? And how true it is. How much good we could do if by our life and example we could only impress upon the young that God never made and set this world going and then left it to take care of itself.

One of Our Folks enrolled on The Honor Birthday Record, writes us that he has taken The Farm Journal for more than thirty years, and that it "not only agrees with him but it is the best of eleven papers to which he subscribes." How pleased we are to know that our efforts here are appreciated and that we are on the right track. To walk hand-in-hand along the highway of life with so many of God's own people is not only a delight but an inspiration.

We send our love and greetings to all who have a birthday this month. If you are seventy-five or over, and are not enrolled on our Record, send in your name, address and date of birth, and join this circle of loved ones.

Merry Christmas to all!

Affectionately yours,
The Farm Journal.

10 Years Ago in January I Had $1.65 and My Nerve—Today My Big Million Dollar Plant Can Teach You the Same Business That Made Me Rich!

My business is teaching young men how to earn more money—just as I myself had to learn how! Only there was nobody to teach me, I had to learn in between times while I made a living.

$100 to $400 a month—that is what my students earn from the start off. And this is going higher every day—there are not anywhere near enough men that can take an automobile or tractor apart and put it together again without having parts left over. The army wants Sweeney graduates to serve as expert drivers and superintendents, as teachers of enlisted men—already dozens of my students have been pulled out of the ranks and put at better jobs, with double pay, or better.

Already thousands of Sweeney boys have made good—F. G. Nelson, of Iowa, says, "I have no trouble getting work." Herman Stormont, of Ohio, says, "I had more work than two or three of us could do." Tedd Richardson, of South Dakota, says, "I am putting down about $2,000 a year now." Harry Williams writes, "I expect to get a sergeant mechanic rank very soon." And so on—hundreds and thousands of boys are succeeding today because of my schooling. Yes, here's another interesting thing—the U. S. Army has sent officers and enlisted men here to get a thorough Sweeney training—think of that!

Maybe all this sounds almost too good to be true—but I'll tell you what I'll do—you send me your name and address and tell me about how you are fixed for money and time, and I'll ask one of the boys right here in the School to answer your letter and tell you exactly what he thinks of me and the School. I'll find somebody from your section, if I can, and get him to write from where he lives in Kansas City, and not from the School, so he can say just what he thinks, not only about the School but about living in a big city, and seeing the people, and the other fellows here, and everything you want to know. That will be better for you, too, because then you'll be acquainted personally with somebody when you come here—and I'll have him right down in my office while we talk things over.

Besides getting you a letter from one of my present students, I will try to find somebody near you who has graduated and now is earning big money, and you can ask him all about me. He won't know of the new million dollar plant, the ten floors of shops, the sleeping quarters, swimming pool and restaurant, for they are all brand-new—but he will tell you about how Sweeney School fixed him to make money. Also, I will send you the 1917 revised catalog, and a special copy of the "Sweeney News," issued monthly, and write you to answer your questions personally. Mind you, I learned this same business only ten years ago myself, so I know pretty well what you want to know, and I'll answer you straight and quick on every question.

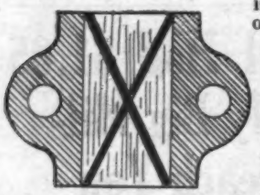
One thing more—write to The Farm Journal, and they will tell you the famous "Fair Play" notice applies to your enrolling at Sweeney School. And write to any bank in Kansas City—or any other friend you have here—they all know me and can go through the School any time to see the hundreds of boys being taught to earn more money than they've ever had before. Write today—get the catalog, the "News," the letters, everything FREE—**the sooner you learn the sooner you earn.**

E. J. SWEENEY, PRES.,
SWEENEY AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR SCHOOL,
Union Station Park, Kansas City, Mo.

POWER PERPLEXITIES

A department for problems relating to farm tractors, motors and engines

YOU frequently see the expression, "replace all worn-out bearings," and sometimes you are in doubt as to when a bearing is worn out. The accompanying drawing represents the inner surface of a new bearing. In this bearing from corner to corner is cut a deep groove—forming the X in the illustration. These grooves are cut in a bearing for the purpose of allowing oil to reach all parts of it.



As a bearing is used the wear makes these grooves shallower and shallower, until at the spot where the grooves or oil-ways cross, the bearing becomes perfectly smooth. When this happens the bearing will not get proper lubrication and should be replaced.

"They Won't Shake Up Their Cars"

By Florence L. Clark

Here's the true story of a power perplexity that hit the merchants in an Iowa town. And the way they solved it is a credit to their good western horse-sense. (Pardon us—we should have said "auto-sense"!)

"Do you know what's happening out our way?" said a farmer in a certain western state to a merchant in a nearby town. "The farmers are beginning to go to S—— to trade instead of coming here."

"They are!" exclaimed the startled merchant. "Why? What's the matter with us? This is a better town than S ——. We have better stores."

"True enough," answered the farmer, "but the roads are better to S——. There's only one farmer left in our neighborhood who hasn't an automobile. It's getting so they do almost everything with the car—take in butter and eggs, run in for supplies, do their banking, go in for repairs, etc. Part of the road between here and our neighborhood is poor. They simply will not shake up their cars over rough roads when they can go to a town on a good road, and the road to S—— is much better than it is this way."

"Yes," expostulated the merchant, "but it's three or four miles farther to S —— than it is to our town."

"Makes no difference. They'd rather go farther over a good road than take the shorter poor road."

The merchant lives in a town that for years has been the trading center for a large farming territory. Because it always has been the farmers' Mecca, he, like the rest of the business men, had taken for granted that it always would be.

The farmer's words gave him a bad night. Next day he decided that worrying wouldn't help, and so he "got busy." It was the night for the regular meeting of the Town Council. He went before them and repeated what the farmer had said. The Councilmen were business men like himself, and the news gave them a panicky feeling as it had him. For some time the town people had been asking the Council to improve that road, but they had treated their requests indifferently, saying, "Oh, it might be worse. Anyhow, we haven't any money to fix it with."

But when their pocketbooks were threatened it was a different matter, and suddenly they found the town treasury wasn't so empty after all. The upshot was that within twenty-four hours teams and men were at work on the road.

Nor was that all. Part of the road lay beyond the town limits. The Commercial Club appointed a committee to wait upon the County Board of Supervisors and urge work on the county part of the road. At this writing it is not known what the supervisors will do, but it is known that those business men will give them no peace until they do something.

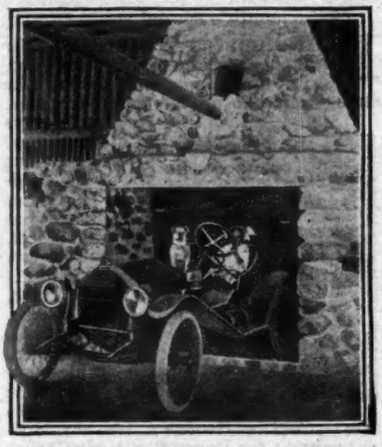
So the farmers, merely because they own automobiles and choose to trade where goes the best road, have speeded up road improvement. What has happened in this one place undoubtedly will happen in many other sections.

[Our "trouble man"—a trained expert—will be glad to answer any questions relating to automobiles, gas-engines or power on the farm. If a quick answer by mail is wanted, enclose a stamped addressed envelope. Address, William Walton, care of The Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.]

An Auto From Santa Claus

By Charles A. Byers

At a mountain resort about 180 miles from Los Angeles, Cal., is to be seen the large fireplace shown in the accompanying illustration. It is quite commodious enough to hold a full-grown automobile, and this fact is especially appreciated by Santa Claus in these



times when an auto is sometimes wanted in Christmas stockings. This fireplace is built of rough stones from the surrounding hillsides.

Ingersoll Radiolites

The modern watches

Eclipse Radiolite
$3.00
In Canada $3.75. Thin model, solid nickel case, guaranteed

Waterbury Radiolite
$4.50
In Canada $4.50. A small, handsome jeweled watch.

Ingersoll Radiolite watches are the most modern watches in the world. *Everybody needs these modern watches.* They belong with automobiles, tractors, electric lights and telephones.

Everybody needs an Ingersoll Radiolite. For it shows time in the dark as well as in the light. A self-luminous substance—RADIOLITE—containing real radium, makes the hands and figures *glow* the time, surely, accurately and safely for 12 years or more.

Ingersoll is on the dial of every genuine Radiolite. If *Ingersoll* is *not* on the dial it is *not* a genuine Radiolite.

Buy a *genuine* night-and-day Radiolite from the dealer. He has several different models—three for the wrist, two for the dressing table—and a number for the pocket—$2.25 to $4.50. And *Ingersoll is on the dial of every one of them!*

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL & BRO.
New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, Montreal

Illustrations 3-5 actual size

The Farmer—A match isn't a farmer's true friend—in a hay mow for instance

For every place—At night—in the day

Everyone—Under the pillow at night

FAMILY DOCTOR

By Dr. F. W. St. John

BLOOD pressure, about which so much is being said, depends mainly upon three factors—heart energy, elasticity of the blood vessels and the amount of blood in circulation. It is also influenced by exercise, the various emotions, diet and age.

There is no arbitrary normal blood pressure, but like the pulse rate a general average is obtained by taking the pressure in thousands of healthy individuals, thus securing an approximately normal standard for the different ages.

To determine the blood pressure, some means whereby the pressure in one of the large arteries can be transferred to a recording instrument is necessary. This is usually accomplished by encircling the arm or thigh with a cuff or sleeve containing a rubber bag, and the use of an air-pump which has a release valve for the purpose of more accurately regulating the pressure of air in the rubber bag. By gradually inflating the bag with air, the circulation of the blood in the artery below the point of application of the sleeve is for the most part shut off. By means of a rubber tube connected with the air bag, the pressure in the bag is caused to make certain readings upon a dial or glass tube. The figures on the dial, 100 more or less, indicate the height in millimeters to which the pressure will raise a column of mercury under proper conditions.

In interpreting blood pressure readings there are three important things to be taken in account by the physician: First, the reading when the heart is in contraction, or systole, known as the systolic pressure; second, when the heart is temporarily at rest, known as the diastolic pressure; third, the difference between the two readings which is known as the pulse pressure.

[Continued next month]

When the light in the electric candle shown in the illustration is turned on it stays on until it is turned off. Because it holds its own battery, it can be used anywhere, and would make a most acceptable gift to an invalid or a mother of young children.

A good soaking in hot soapy water will cure frost-bitten feet. Do it at night, before going to bed, lest you take cold. Add more hot water as that in the tub cools off. Bathing the affected parts with strong alum water is also recommended.

When there is a contagious disease accompanied by expectoration, paper drinking cups should be used, placed in small paper bags for convenience, and burned. If the patient is too weak to sit up, paper napkins are advisable. When there is no danger of contagion, a sputum cup of enamel ware is a great convenience, but if this is not at hand, the old-fashioned cuspidor may be resurrected for the purpose. The easiest way to care for a cuspidor is to have newspaper of two thicknesses pressed into the bottom and trimmed around the edges to conform with the shape of the vessel. The paper can be lifted out and burned without even soiling the hands. This method is easy and sanitary.

Many a prospective hard-working and productive laborer has been spoiled by trying to crowd too much book learning into him, along lines which do not appeal. Many a prospective healthy mother has been made a weakling by denying her the girlish sports which require physical exercise. There is in all communities a certain percentage of children who can never progress beyond a certain point in mental development. They can, however, be made useful citizens by teaching them how to do something along agricultural or industrial lines. We are beginning to learn this. At present, in the larger cities, classes are being formed for these pupils, where they will be taught something which will really be of use to them and to the community.

The average human body is said to contain fat enough to make seven bars of soap, iron for one medium-sized nail, sugar to fill a small bowl, salt to fill an ordinary salt-shaker, lime enough to whitewash a chicken coop, phosphorus to make two hundred match tips, "salts" sodium enough to settle a sour stomach, potassium to explode a toy cannon, sulphur enough to rid a dog of fleas, and albuminoids enough to make a case of eggs. It will be seen, then, that we are made up of the most common things in nature, and the best way to preserve our bodies in good condition is to take care of them and feed them on the proper kinds of food. It will be noticed that alcohol, tobacco and other narcotic poisons are not natural constituents of the human body.

[Medical inquiries from Our Folks may be submitted and will be answered in the paper, each in its turn, if of interest to the general reader. All inquiries will be acknowledged and advice given promptly and confidentially. Address, "Family Doctor Department," this office.]

BELL-ANS

Will Always Remove Indigestion. Druggists refund money if it fails. 25c

John Wanamaker Philadelphia

will gladly send free of charge, the Winter Fashion Number of **Store & Home** (a magazine containing news and pictures of the new winter styles); also the **Toy Book**, with illustrations and color pictures of dolls, toys, and the many other playthings, which so delight the heart of a child. Send your name and that of a friend, and the books will be sent by return mail.

Address M. O. D.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Philadelphia

PATENT WHAT YOU INVENT. It may be valuable. Write me. No attorney's fee until patent is allowed. Estab. 1892. "Inventor's Guide" FREE. Franklin H. Hough, 518 Loan & Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

A Sensible Christmas Gift

Why not a pair of work-shoes for Father, Son, Brother? Most comfortable, longest wearing shoe made. Guaranteed. Money back privilege. Low prices. Postal brings free catalog.

National Aluminum Shoe Co., Box 200 Racine, Wis.

Corn Meal Muffins—

A Delicious, Inexpensive Addition to Your Menu

Corn meal enables you to vary your menus, is economical and nutritious—and its use will conserve the supply of wheat and other grains.

Corn meal muffins can be baked easily and quickly in the

"Wear-Ever" Aluminum Muffin Pan

This recipe produces delicious, crusty, golden-brown muffins—1 pt. corn meal, ½ pt. flour, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 egg. Mix ingredients together, soften with milk and bake in "Wear-Ever" Muffin Pans. Baked in a "Wear-Ever" Shallow Cake Pan, this recipe makes an excellent corn pone also.

"Wear-Ever" Pans save you money because they require less fuel and no grease—cannot rust, out-last several ordinary utensils, easily kept clean.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

Send for the sample 1-quart Stewpan. Only 30c

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.

New Kensington, Pa., Dept. H (or if you live in Canada) No'rn Aluminum Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Send prepaid, 1-qt. "Wear-Ever" Stewpan. Enclosed is 30c in stamps—to be refunded if not satisfied. Offer good until December 30, 1917, only.

Name..... Address.....

Why the Farmer of Today Depends upon—

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

The farmer of today is also a modern business man and his experience has taught him that in the use of Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen, as in the modern machines that he employs upon his farm, he saves time and energy and accomplishes much more and better work.

He is through running around looking for the old gummy ink well and corroded steel pen. There is a Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen in his pocket now, that is always ready to write for him the moment he wants it to, no matter where he is. His pride has been touched, also. He does not want to be considered a moment behind any one in adopting the really good things he should employ.

His Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen contains a sufficient ink supply to write thousands of words before refilling—he has selected a pen point that exactly suits him and a size of holder that fits his hand. It is a pleasure for him to write now—not an irksome task as before. It is this up-to-date and economical writing tool with its years of faithful service which have made farmers, as a class, the most enthusiastic Waterman's Ideal users. If you have not bought your Waterman's Ideal, do it today, and you will find a friend in your pen.

Waterman's Ideal is one of the most useful presents you can give to any one you wish to remember.

Make your Christmas presents Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens.

Regular, Safety, Self-filling and Pocket types. Prices from $2.50 to $50. *In attractive Christmas containers. Insist upon the genuine Waterman Ideal.*

Descriptive folder on request.

Sold Everywhere at the Best Retail Stores

L. E. Waterman Co., 191 Broadway, New York

24 School St., Boston — 115 So. Clark St., Chicago
179 St. James St., Montreal — 17 Stockton St., San Francisco
Kingsway, London — Avenida de Mayo 1364, Buenos Aires — 6 Rue Monsigny, Paris

FINGER BOARD

The merry Christmas time is here,
Our hearts with peace to fill.
'Twill bring us many a Christmas joy,
And many a Christmas bill!

Many a man's ox needs to be pulled out of the well on Sunday because no effort was made through the week to keep him from falling in.

If the whetstone gets greasy at butchering time, wash it off before you put it away. If you don't, it won't work worth a cent the next time you use it.

This great country of ours owns in one continuous tract one-sixth of the farming lands of the globe. England owns one-fifth, but her possessions are scattered widely in her colonies.

Newell Dwight Hillis.

"Rastus," said the teacher, "do you know the meaning of dispatch?" "Yas, um," was the ready reply. "Then you may give me a sentence using the word correctly." "Mammy put dis patch on my pants," recited Rastus, glibly.

"The farm tractor has come to stay," is the verdict of many farmers who attended the recent national tractor demonstration at Fremont, Neb. The main trouble now is to *get* the tractor—some manufacturers are so oversold that they have to put late buyers on a waiting list.

Wouldn't you like to sell all your produce at your front gate?

Then read in the January Farm Journal how a Long Island man actually does it. And, too, there will be a lot of other mighty good special articles in that issue, besides all the usual practical departments.

Here are some of the titles:
"Bookkeeping for the Poultryman"—the secret of success.
"Water for the Farmhouse."
"A Phosphate Bed on Every Farm" —why not on yours?
"When Dad Got His Car."
"Mistakes in Buying Land."
"Farm Gates—Good and Bad."
"An Easy-To-Build Ice House."
"The Baby and Its Belongings."
"Making the Most of Meat."
"How To Ventilate a Barn."
"The Double-Walled Secret," Part II, carries the mystery story along at an exciting pace. Can you guess the ending?

An improved sawhorse: The front, lower cross-bar is left out, because it is always in the way of one's feet, and iron straps are placed across the ends to keep these from spreading. The dotted line shows a light chain that is attached to the middle bar and is brought over the log to be sawed, which is held in place by the operator's foot placed in the ring at the end of the chain. The chain can be adjusted to suit any size of wood. The hardest part of wood sawing is the holding of the wood in place with one's knee or foot in the old way.

Coloring concrete: For each 100 pounds of cement, use any of the following: For black concrete, two pounds of excelsior carbon-black. For blue, five to six pounds of ultramarine. Brown, six pounds of roasted iron oxide. Gray, eight ounces of lampblack. Red, six to ten pounds of raw iron oxide.

The choice of which form of lime to use on soil should depend largely upon relative costs, the one that can be laid down at the farm cheapest being the one to select if an equivalent amount of calcium and magnesium can be obtained. Because of its convenience and safety preference may be given ground limestone, if other things are equal.

One of Our Folks contributes the following: Mix one-half pint of corn-meal, one teaspoonful of sugar, and one-half teaspoonful of cheese crumbs, rubbed fine. Put this on a saucer and set in the rats' runways. They will eat of it readily. In a few days add plaster of Paris to a new lot of the same mixture. The rats, when they drink water after eating the mixture, will get a hard lump that will kill them, and scare away any that do not eat of this mixture.

Have you learned the newest word, "camouflage"? Pronounce it "cam-oo-flazh," with the first "a" short and the last one broad. It has several meanings, most of them slang, but it is generally accepted as meaning a make-up or disguise. Our French brethren, called camoufleurs, are just as expert in the art as we are in the use of the new word. They cover the railroad tracks with sod, surround their big guns with branches of trees, paint the ambulances so they blend with the landscape, etc., making them invisible to the German aviators.

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NUJOL—a new and modern treatment for bowel trouble, has rescued thousands from constipation, and the diseases it causes.
NUJOL is harmless. Nursing mothers can use it freely without harming themselves or their infants. It is effective and safe with old and young.
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ODD MENTION

And well our Christian sires of old
Loved when the year its course had rolled,
And brought blithe Christmas back again,
With all its hospitable train. Scott.

What's dun can not be undun until it's paid.

Some persons ache with anticipation before receiving the holiday gift, and ache with disappointment afterward.

A small boy who is exceedingly clever has figured out that a man's nose is placed in the middle of his face because that is the scenter.

Contributions invited from all persons possessing gumption and knowledge, who know what's what and who can stop after they have said it.

If you are not able to find what you want in the advertising columns, write us about it. We have a list of 40,000 articles and their manufacturers indexed for you.

A bulletin board by the side of the road can be used for many purposes. In case of serious sickness in the family, passing neighbors can be informed how the patient is getting on.

A stout nut-cracker would be a good thing to put in somebody's stocking at Christmas time. Remember how many times you have pounded your own fingers opening nuts with a hammer and stone.

The Biggle Garden Book!—what a splendid little Christmas present it surely makes! Send us 50 cents and we'll mail a copy promptly; or send $1.25 and we'll include with the book a five-year subscription to The Farm Journal to yourself or a friend.

One morning a neighbor met Spike Harrow returning from the timber with a gun over his shoulder. Spike was not so friendly, nor so inquisitive, as his neighbor, and when asked whether he had been "a-shootin'," replied shortly: "Yes." "What you been a-shootin'?" "Dog." "Your dog? My! Was he mad?" "Well, he didn't look so awfully well pleased."

How many times The Farm Journal has warned against the danger of pouring kerosene on fire! This news item from a daily paper shows the danger of such a practise: An explosion due to pouring kerosene from a can upon a kitchen fire on October 8, caused the death of a well-known Philadelphia woman. The patient was so badly burned that she became delirious after her admission to the hospital and remained in that condition until she died.

"All pitchforks, shovels, and spades used about the barn on that Experimental Farm should be hung up when not in use," says a friend in Missouri. "This will prevent stock becoming injured on them,

as well as preventing the handles from becoming broken. The illustration shows an easily made hanger. Take a piece of 2 x 8 and bore a two-inch hole in it for each tool. Make the holes a little larger than the size of the handle. Then saw a notch into the hole to pass the handle through. Nail the board on top of a 2 x 4 on the wall of the barn. The tools are hung with the sharp ends up. A broom holder for the housewife may be made in a similar manner." Thank you, neighbor; that's good enough to use.

Victrola XVII, $265
Victrola XVII, electric, $325
Mahogany or oak

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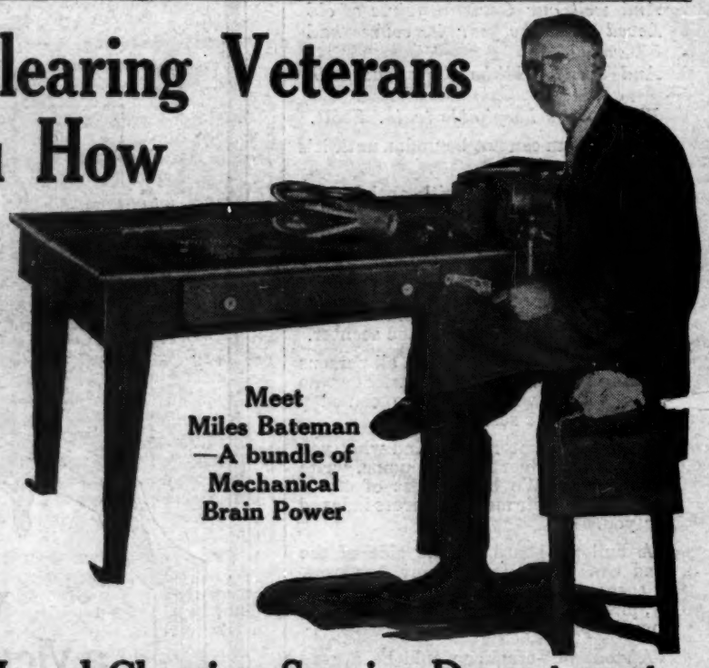

Meet Miles Bateman —A bundle of Mechanical Brain Power

These Men at Your Service

MILES BATEMAN, my partner, is a Scotch mechanical engineer. He has worked for 27 years on land clearing problems and has produced more helpful inventions than all the other men working in one field put together.

We claim our man Jake is the champion stump puller of the world. He tests in the field the inventions and ideas Miles and I work out.

These men and others are at your service. Bring your problems to our free land clearing department. And this service doesn't just mean help once or twice but *always*. We expect you and every purchaser of the Hercules Stump Puller to keep in touch with us and to come to us at any time for help and advice. *Hercules service is lasting.*

B. A. FULLER Pres.

The Hercules Land Clearing Service Department

Land owners of America—our new service department is manned by experts—men who know how. We want to help you solve your land clearing problems. We have set ourselves to help add $50,000,000 to the agricultural profits of America this coming season. Get your share. Let us help you. It won't cost you a penny.

Understand This—We are human, but just to sell you machinery isn't all our interest—nor half either. In our own way we are trying to express the bigger, kinder impulses that are running over the land. We make machinery. We claim the best, the longest period and tested land clearing machinery in the land. Our purpose in telling about this is because we know it is the best.

Hercules Triple-Power Portable Stump Puller

The Hercules is the puller that has the single, double and triple power features, giving you three machines in one. One man with a team can handle it and move it from place to place. No heavy lifting. It is the real One-Man Puller.

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